**ADVERTISEMENTS.**

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1,00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

# THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 52—No. 45.

Beaver, Pa., Wednes[illegible], November 9, 1870.

Established 1818.

**THE BEAVER ARGUS** is published every Wednesday in the old Argus building on Third Street, Beaver, Pa., at $2 per year in advance.

Communications, on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author.

Letters and communications should be addressed to J. WEYAND, Beaver, Pa.

## Business Directory.

### BEAVER.

JOHN MOORE, Druggist and dealer in paints, oils, pure medical Wines and Liquors, Glassware, Lamps and Fancy Goods; Main st. Prescriptions carefully compounded. sep28;1y

J. D. FAST, Dealer in Groceries, Flour, Feed, Confectionery, Tobacco and Cigars. (sep28;1y

HENRY MERZ, Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots, Shoes and Gaiters; Main st. (sep28;1y

BEAVER DRUG STORE, Hugo Andriessen, Druggist & Apothecary, Main st. Prescriptions carefully compounded. (sep28;1y

S. J. ANDERSON, Dealer in the Improved Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine, Main st. See card in another column. sep28;1y

BEACOM Mrs. E. H., Dealer in Millinery Goods & Trimmings; cor 3d st and Diamond. sep28,1y

JAMES MOORE, Grocery & Restaurant Choice Teas, Best Coffees, Tobacco and Cigars, Confectionery and Vegetables. Main st. sep28;1y

O. R. ANSHUTZ, Dealer in Tinware, Stoves, Grates, &c. West end 3d st. sep28;1y

T. W. DEVERE, Insurance agent, Beaver, Pa. Call and get your property insured. oc26;1y

### PITTSBURGH.

J. MORGANSTERN, Dealer in Boots & Shoes, No 86 Market St. Pittsburgh, Pa. (sep14;1y

CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, opposite Post Office. Publishers of the "Real Estate Register," sent free. Pittsburgh. (sep14;1y

J. HENDERSON & BROS., Wholesale Druggists, 268 Liberty St. Pittsburgh. sep14;1y

J. D'RAMALEY'S EAT PARLOR. 22 Fifth Avenue, (near Market St.) Pittsburgh. (sep14;1y

A. CLARKE & CO., Booksellers and Stationers, 110 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa. (sep14;1y

JOSEPH HORNE & CO, 77 & 79 Market St., Pittsburgh—Importers and dealers in Notions, Trimmings, Hosiery, White Goods, &c. (ep14;1y

REYMER & BROTHERS, French and American Confectioners. Dealers in nuts, fruits, &c. 126, 128, 130 Wood St. Pittsburgh, (sep14;1y

S. MOORE, Dealer in choice Teas, Coffees & Family Groceries. No 20 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. sep14;1y

JOHN BIGGERT & SON, Dealers in the New Weed Family Sewing Machines. 116 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa. sep14;1y

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO., Dealers in Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c. Special rates to Clergy. 25 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. (sep14;1y

E. P. Successor to J. M. ROBERTS, Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry & Silver ware. No 16 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh. (sep14;1y

W. A. LYONS, House and Sign Painter; writes to order Show Cards for every business.—No. 7 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. (sep21;1y

T. C. FULTON, Manufacturer of and Dealer in Furniture and Chairs;—Rosewood, Walnut, Mahogany and Oak. 45 Smithfield st. (oct5;1y

### NEW BRIGHTON.

GEO. F. SIEMON, Bakery & Confectionery, R. R. street. Special attention given to weddings and balls. (sep14;1y

S. & J. SNELLENBERG, Merchant Tailors,—Broadway, New Brighton. See adv (sp14;1y

A. M. WHISLER, Dentist. Broadway, New Brighton. (sep14;1y

H. NOSS, Photographer. Willson's Block, Broadway. Best photographs from re-touched negatives. (sep14;1y

WINTER & HEDISON, Jewelers and Tobacconists, Broadway, N. Brighton. (sep14;1y

J. J. HORTTER, Groceries, Queensware and Household Goods. Broadway. (sep14;1y

EVAN PUGH, Dealer in Wall Paper, Window Blinds, Books, Stationery & Notions; Broadway, New Brighton, Pa. (sep21;1y

SCHIFF & STEINFELD, Dealers in Dry Goods, Fancy Goods & Notions; Merchant Tailors & Clothiers, Broadway. oct12;1y

### BEAVER FALLS.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON, Dealer in Improved Howe Sewing Machines. Main St., Beaver Falls. sep14;1y

MRS. E. KING,—Dry Goods, Queensware and Millinery, corner of Main and Baker streets, Beaver Falls. sep14;1y

KENDALL & TANNEY, Artists & Fresco Painters; also, House and Sign Painters, Main St., Beaver Falls.

### BRIDGEWATER.

JAMES PORTER, Tinner. Dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron ware, and Iron Cistern Pumps. Bridge st, Bridgewater. (sep14;1y

C. BLATTNER, Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots and Shoes. Bridge St., Bridgewater, Pa. sep14;1y

A. C. HURST, Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Furs, Carpets, Oil Cloths and Trimmings. Bridge St. Bridgewater, Pa. sep14;1y

J. H. DOHERTY, Dealer in Boots and Shoes. Bridge Street, Bridgewater. sep14;1y

J. HANAUER, Millinery, Trimmings & Notions Bridge st., Bridgewater. sep14;1y

J. F. WEINMAN, Manufacture of Boots and Shoes. Bridge St., Bridgewater. (sep14;1y

MRS. BRUCEN, Gentlemen's Clothing cleansed and pressed. Water St. above Bridge. (sep14;1y

JOHN WOODRUFF, Marble Cutter; Monuments & Tombstones of all descriptions made to order. Bt. Market and Water streets. (sep14;1y

J. STILES & CO. Groceries, Queensware, Window Glass, Flour, Feed & Country Produce. Dunlap's corner, Bridge St. Bridgewater. (sp21;1y

LUTHER MAGINNIS,—Solicitor.—Proprietor of Persian Oleine, & Dealer in Agents' Goods Agents wanted. Water st. bet mills, Bridgewater. P. O. address, Beaver, Pa. sep28;1y

HIRAM MEANOR, Dealer in Monongahela Coal. Orders left at J. B. Clark's, in Beaver, and at Smith's Drug Store, in Bridgewater, will be promptly attended to. Cash on delivery—Lowest price. Yard—McDonald's Point. sep28;1y

### ROCHESTER.

WILL SMITH & CO., Fancy Dry Goods, Notions and Millinery. Madison st., near Diamond, Rochester, Pa. (sep14;1y

HENRY LAPP, Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture of all kinds. Brighton st., above the Factory. See adv't. (sep14;1y

JOHN KARCHER, Baker and Confectioner.—Water st., Rochester, Pa. (sep14;1y

INGRAHAM BOYD, Wagon & Carriage Maker, Railroad st., Rochester, Pa. (sep14;1y

SAMUEL C. HANNEN, Druggist. Prescriptions carefully compounded. Water st., Rochester. (sep14;1y

DR. J. S. WINANS, Electrical Physician; Chronic diseases made a specialty. Office, corner of Diamond and Bridge sts., Rochester. (sep14;1y

SPEYERER & SONS, Wholesale & Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Grain, Boot stores, Iron & Nails. Cor. Water & James sts.

G. FREDERICK, Baker and Confectioner.—Wedding Cakes and Ice Cream furnished promptly. On Diamond, Rochester. (sep14;1y

FOR SALE by A. SILVERMAN, Headquarters for Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods, Notions, Trimmings and Fancy Goods generally, Water street, Rochester, Pa. (sep14;1y

M. MILLER & CO., Contractors and Builders, Manufacturers of Sash, Doors, Shutters &c. Deal in Lumber Lath &c. Rochester. (sep21;1y

SCOTT, BOYLE & WILLIAMS, Successors to C. Lukins & Co., Dealers in Sawed and Planed Lumber, Lath & Shingles, Rochester. sp28;1y

POWER'S LIVERY STABLE & COAL YARD, between R. R. station and Ohio river. oct19;1y

SCHROPP CHAS., Manufacturer of and dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware. Roofing, Spouting, &c., attended to. N. York st., oct19;1y

STEFFLER & CLARK, proprietors of Johnston House. Good accommodations and good stables. Near R. R. Depot. oct19;1y

J. D. MILLER, dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c. Repairing done neatly and promptly. Store on the Diamond, Rochester, Pa. oct19;1y

### MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN THORNILEY, Manufacturer of the Great Republic Cooking Stove, and Patentee of Portable extension top and centre. Fallston, Pa.

ALBERT RUSSELL, Stoneware Manufacturer. Orders promptly attended to. Vanport, Pa. Post office address—Beaver, Pa. (sep14;1y

HAVING Permanently located in the village of Zellenople, Pa., for the purpose of practicing Medicine, I respectfully tender my professional services to the citizens of said village and vicinity. Office in residence, opposite Eagle Hotel, where I shall always be found, unless professionally engaged. All calls will receive immediate and prompt attention. A. V. CUNNINGHAM, M. D. sep21;1y

**J. LINNENBRINK,**

**Dealer in Watches, Clocks,**

*Jewelry, Periodicals and Stationery.*

Watches and Jewelry repaired. Agent for the WEED Sewing Machine, Rochester Pa. ap6m

**J. H. McCREERY.**

**ATTORNEY AT LAW.**

*Third Street, Beaver, Pa.*

Office below the Court House, Beaver, Pa. sep23

**BANKING-HOUSE,**

**THOMAS M'CREERY & CO.**

THOS. M'CREERY, Cashier.

J. F. DRAVO, ............ J. B. ANGIEL,

J. H. M'CREERY.

Interest paid on time deposits; Prompt attention given to collections. Also, Insurance Agents for several reliable Companies. [may18tf

DR. JOHN C. LEVIS, Surgeon & Physician Office, during the day, at Dunlap's Corner, at night at my residence on Water street, Bridgewater, Pa. Will practice Surgery and Medicine. [mar9-1y:ch'd apr27

JOHN B. YOUNG, Attorney at law, Beaver, Pa. Office and residence on Third St. east of the Court House. All law business entrusted to my care shall receive prompt attention. Also persons having Real Estate for Sale, and those wishing to buy town property, coal or farm lands, may save time and money by calling at my office. apr27;1y

J. S. McNUTT, M. D., Having permanently located in Beaver, would respectfully tender his professional services to the citizens of Beaver and surrounding country. Special attention paid to the treatment of female diseases. Surgery done with a skillful hand. Office on Third street, a few doors west of the Court House. mar30;'70,6m

WILLIAM BARNES, dealer in Boots Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., next door to Porter's Tin shop, Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa., where he is prepared to manufacture and sell everything in his line at reasonable rates. Having removed his place of business from the corner near the Bridge to his present location, he invites his old friends and patrons to give him a call. my26'69;1y.

JAS. CAMERON, Attorney at Law Beaver, Pa. Office in the room formerly occupied by the late Judge Adams. Collections, &c., promptly atteded to. sept9'68;1y.

## Gold & Silver Watches.

**IMPORTANT TO EVERY ONE!**

American Watch Co.
Waltham Mass.

**Look at Price Lists.**

*AMERICAN WATCHES:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Waltham | $17 00 |
| Elgin | 24 00 |
| United States | 24 00 |
| Howard | 65 00 |

All the above are in Coin Silver Cases, and are good and reliable time-keepers.

*LADIES' GOLD WATCHES:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Detached Lever | $28 00 |
| Detached Lever (Extra) | 26 00 |
| Geneva (Enameled) | 30 00 |
| Geneva (Best) | 36 00 |

These all have Solid Gold Cases, and are full jewelled movements; and, as hundreds can testify, are a splendid time-piece.

*GENTS' SILVER WATCHES:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Detached Lever (Gold joints) | $17 00 |
| Detached Lever (Fine) | 15 00 |
| Detached Lever (Medium) | 13 00 |
| Geneva Lepine | 11 00 |

Special inducements are offered in these Watches, which are pure Silver, and perfectly reliable for time.

I will send, (C. O. D.) by Express, any of the above Watches, with Guard and Key, and written garantee. My dealings are fair and honorable, and will be found satisfactory to all. Send along your orders at once, and save by the C. O. D. plan from 20 to 30 per cent. Address

**E. P. ROBERTS,**

Successor to J. M. ROBERTS,

*No. 16 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.*

Oct5;3m

## Miscellaneous.

E. P. KUHN, Attorney at Law. Office in McKinley's building, east of Public Square. mar31;1y.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the Estate of John Feazle, dec'd, late of Pulaski township, Beaver county, Penna., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and those having claims on said estate will present them to the subscriber, duly authenticated for settlement. HENRY PHILLIS, Ex'r. oct26;6w

## Dry Goods.

**B. S. RANGER,**

*Bridge Street,*

BRIDGEWATER, PA.

IS WEEKLY RECEIVING A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

**DRY GOODS.**

Steubenville Jeans,
Cassimeres and Sattinets,
White Woollen blankets,
White and Colored and
Barred Flannels,
Merinos,
Delaines,
Plaids,
Ginghams,
Cobergs,
Lawns,
Water Proofs,
Chinchilla.
Cloths,
Woollen Shawls
Brown and Black Muslins,
Drillings, Tickings,
Prints,
Canton
Flannels,
Joconets,
Table Linen,
Irish Linen,
Crash,
Counterpanes.
Hosiery,
Gloves
& Mits.

**Groceries,**

Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, White Silver Drips, Golden and Common Syrups, Mackerel in barrels and kits, Star and Tallow Candles, Soap, Spices and Mince Meat. Also, SALT.

**Hardware, Nails, Glass,**

Door Locks, Door Latches, Hinges, Screws, Table Cutlery, Table and Tea Spoons, Sleigh Bells, Coal Boxes, Fire Shovels and Pokers, Nails and Glass, Spades, Shovels, 2, 3, and 4 Tine Forks, Rakes, Scythes and Snaths, Corn and Garden Hoes.

**WOODENWARE.**

Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Prints and Ladles

**CARBON OIL,**

**Linseed Oil & White Lead.**

**Boots and Shoes**

LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' SHOES, in great variety.

**Rifle Powder and Shot,**

**Blasting Powder and Fuse.**

**Flour Feed & Queensware.**

All heavy goods delivered free of charge.

By close attention to business, and by keeping constantly on hand a well assorted stock of goods of all the different kinds usually kept in a country store, the undersigned hopes in the future, as in the past to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

B. S. RANGER.

dec23'68;1y.—ly7chgd.

**Iron City College!**

The Most Complete Business College in the United States,

Affording facilities for acquiring a thorough, practical business education, possessed by no other School in the country

Since its incorporation in 1855, nearly Sixteen Thousand Students, representatives from every State in the Union, have attended here.

No vacations. Students enter at any time, and receive private instruction throughout the entire course

N. B.—Circulars with full particulars and all necessary information, on addressing

SMITH & COWLEY, Principals,
PITTSBURGH, Pa.
jan19;1y.

Professors BUCHANAN & DOWN of the American University, are making wonderful cures of Cancers, Tumours and Ulcers by their new discovery. A painless treatment, no knife, no plasters, no caustic burning. The most remarkable effect of this treatment is, it separates the chemical elements of cancerous growths, so that they shrivel, die and disappear and will not return. All those afflicted can call on the Professors Buchanan & Down, University; or address, No. 514 Pine Street, Philada.

TUMOURS. CANCERS. ULCERS.

aug17;1y

**Dentistry.**

Dr. J. Murray, of Bridgewater, is determined that no Dentist in the State shall do work better or cheaper than he offers it to his patrons. He uses the best materials manufactured in the United States. Gold and silver filling performed in a style that defies competition. Satisfaction guaranteed in all operations, or the money returned. Give him a trial. feb2;1y

**Brighton Paper Mills,**

**BEAVER FALLS, PENN'A.**

PRINTING,
*MANNILLA,*
ROOFING, BAILING,
Hardware, Glass, Straw.
RAG AND CARPET
**PAPERS**
MANUFACTURED
AND SOLD AT
Wholesale & Retail by
Frazier, Metzger & Co.,
82 Third Avenue.
PITTSBURGH.

Rags taken in exchange. [sep19;'69;tf

## Railroads.

**RAILROADS.**

**PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.** On and after June 12th, 1870, Trains will leave Stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows.—[Train leaving Chicago at 5.35, P. M., leaves daily.] [Train leaving Pittsburgh at 2.55 P. M., leaves daily.]

TRAINS GOING WEST.

| STATIONS. | EXP'S. | EXP'S. | MAIL. | EXP'S |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburgh | 1215AM | 255PM | 645AM | 1030AM |
| Rochester | .... | 358 | 820 | 1135 |
| Salem | 345 | 550 | 1021 | 127PM |
| Alliance | 313 | 620 | 1055 | 200 |
| Canton | 355 | 736 | 1215PM | 237 |
| Massillon | 411 | 744 | 1240 | 315 |
| Orrville | 439 | 818 | 125 | 350 |
| Wooster | 500 | 845 | 201 | 420 |
| Mansfield | 615 | 1020 | 404 | 554 |
| Crestline A | 640 | 1050 | 440 | 630 |
| Crestline D | 700 | 1105 | 600AM | 650 |
| Bucyrus | 730 | 1129 | 628 | 733 |
| Upper Sandusky | 736 | 1159 | 705 | 818 |
| Forest | .. | 1228AM | 737 | 852 |
| Lima | 856 | 130 | 905 | 1030 |
| Van Wert | .... | 230 | 1013 | 1128 |
| Fort Wayne | 1035 | 340 | 1130 | 1240AM |
| Columbia | .... | 419 | 1222PM | 129 |
| Warsaw | .... | 505 | 130 | 215 |
| Plymouth | 1235PM | 615 | 250 | 308 |
| Valparaiso | .... | 735 | 430 | 455 |
| Chicago | 330 | 930 | 630 | 620 |

TRAINS GOING EAST.

| STATIONS. | EXP'S. | EXP'S. | MAIL. | EXP'S |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 1130AM | 930PM | 600AM | 335PM |
| Valparaiso | .... | 1143 | 807 | 715 |
| Plymouth | 150PM | 150AM | 950 | 905 |
| Warsaw | .... | 310 | 1058 | 951 |
| Columbia | .... | 419 | 1153 | 1030 |
| Fort Wayne | 315 | 515 | 1240PM | 1110 |
| Van Wert | .... | 638 | 218 | 1225AM |
| Lima | 440 | 805 | 315 | 130 |
| Forest | .... | 837 | 437 | 242 |
| Upper Sandusky | 548 | 1005 | 503 | 310 |
| Bucyrus | 615 | 1045 | 550 | 356 |
| Crestline A | 640 | 1115 | 630 | 420 |
| Crestline D | 655 | 1205PM | 600AM | 430 |
| Mansfield | 716 | 1234 | 642 | 500 |
| Wooster | 828 | 201 | 825 | 623 |
| Orrville | 848 | 227 | 857 | 645 |
| Massillon | 908 | 256 | 935 | 717 |
| Canton | 929 | 313 | 957 | 735 |
| Alliance | 960 | 350 | 1045 | 830 |
| Salem | 1018 | 423 | 1140 | 908 |
| Rochester | .... | 608 | 205PM | 1052 |
| Pittsburgh | 1230 | 705 | 215 | 1155 |

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leaves Youngstown at 2:35 p. m; New Castle, 3:15 p.m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 5:50 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh 7:15 a. m; arr. at New Castle, 9:50a, m. Youngstwn, 10:40. a. m.

Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 6:30 a. m; New Castle, 7:30 a. m; arrives at Allegheny, 10:10 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh, 3:30 p. m; arrives New Castle, 6.20 p. m; Youngstown, 7:05 p. m.

F. R. MYERS,
*General Passenger and Ticket Agent.*

**CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.** On and after May 29th 1870, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

| STATIONS. | MAIL. | EXP'S. | ACCOM |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cleveland | 815AM | 1230PM | 345PM |
| Euclid Street | 826 | 1241 | 356 |
| Hudson | 930 | 135 | 457 |
| Ravenna | 1004 | 205 | 529 |
| Alliance | 1100 | 244 | 640 |
| Bayard | 1133 | 310 | |
| Wellsville | 105PM | 427 | |

GOING NORTH.

| STATIONS. | MAIL. | EXP'S. | ACCOM |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wellsville | 805AM | 450PM | |
| Bayard | 1025 | 608 | |
| Alliance | 1115 | 655 | 725AM |
| Ravenna | 1203PM | 740 | 815 |
| Hudson | 1237 | 812 | 855 |
| Euclid Street | 141 | 908 | 956 |
| Cleveland | 155 | 920 | 1010 |

GOING EAST.

| STATIONS. | EXP'S | * | MAIL. | ACCOM |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bellair | 545AM | 725AM | 200PM | 605PM |
| Bridgeport | 555 | 815 | 210 | 615 |
| Steubenville | 700 | 1100 | 310 | 730 |
| Wellsville | 815 | 125PM | 445 | |
| Smith's Ferry | 840 | 144 | 504 | |
| Beaver | | | | |
| Rochester | 925 | 230 | 550 | |
| Pittsburgh | 1035 | 425 | 655 | |

GOING WEST.

| STATIONS. | MAIL. | EXP'S. | ACCOM | ACCOM |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburgh | 625AM | 245PM | 420PM | |
| Rochester | 735 | 350 | 530 | |
| Beaver | | | | |
| Smith's Ferry | 817 | 420 | 624 | |
| Wellsville | 850 | 505 | 655 | |
| Steubenville | 950 | 605 | | 705AM |
| Bridgeport | 1100 | 710 | | 815 |
| Bellair | 1110 | 720 | | 830 |

* This is a mixed train to Wellsville and an express train from Wellsville to Pittsburgh.

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

| Leaves | Arrives |
|---|---|
| N. Philadelphia, 640 a. m. | Bayard, 945, a.m. |
| Bayard, 11:50a.m. | N. Philadelphia, 240pm |

F. R. MEYERS, General Ticket Agent.

## Miscellaneous.

HENRY MERZ, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters. Boots and shoes made to order. A long experience in the business enables him to do work in a superior manner. Terms moderate. Shop on Third street (near Rev. Miller's Bookstore), Beaver, Pa. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. apr7, 1869:1y

Blank Commitments for sale at the ARGUS office.

**J. J. Hortter, Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Queensware, Fruits, Meats, &c.**

Corner Falls and Broadway, New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa. Terms cash. sep.14,'69:1y.

## Miscellaneous.

**Reduced Prices!**

**Speyerer & Sons**

Have just Returned from the East WITH A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, Bought at the

**Lowest Cash Prices,**

And will sell some Goods

**AS LOW AS BEFORE THE WAR!**

Consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Rope, Oakum, Packing, Yarn, Iron, Nails, Paints, White Lead, Oil, Putty, Queensware, Willow-ware, Flour, Feed, Grain and Bacon, a variety of Prints, Muslins, Tickings, Delains, Checks, Alpacas, Jeans, Dimms, Crash and Hosiery; also, Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Syrups, Molasses, Carbon Oil, 200 *bbls. of the Celebrated Canton City* AND NEW CREEK FLOUR,

Just arrived and for sale, Wholesale and Retail,

**At Pittsburg Prices.**

**200 Kegs Wheeling Nails:**

ONE CAR WHITE LIME;

*Land Plaster, and Akron Cement;*

A Large Stock of

**White Lead and Paints.**

A very superior quality of Strumz & Wetzel's Soaps; and a lot of Carbon Oil

*Just Arrived and for sale, Wholesale and Retail.*

ALSO, PURE CATAWBA, ISABELLA —and—

**Concord Wines,**

Of our own vintage, for Medicinal and Sacramental Purposes, are highly Recommended by those who have used them.

They are also Agents for the KNIFFEN MOWER AND REAPER, And Pitt. Nat. Plow Co's. Plows.

Thanking the Public for their past patronage, we hope to merit a liberal share in the future.

*All Goods Delivered Free of Charge.*

You can rely on all goods being fresh, as all our old goods were sold at auction.

SPEYERER & SONS.

apr13;tc

J. J. ANDERSON, having taken hold of his old Foundry again, in Rochester, Pa., will be pleased to meet his old customers and friends who may want either the BEST COOKING STOVE, Heating Stove, or any other kind of Castings of best material and workmanship. The business will be conducted by J. J. ANDERSON & SONS. je9:3m

**REMOVAL.**

**Thomas Allison,**

HAVING REMOVED HIS STORE TO BEAVER, Pa.,

In the Rooms formerly occupied by Orr & Cooper, where he now has and intends keeping

**A General Stock of MERCHANDISE**

Having received from the East, within a few days past, a fine selection of

**DRY - GOODS,**

OF THE

**Latest Spring Styles,**

CONSISTING IN PART OF

POPLINS,
ALPACA,
PRINTS,
De LAINS,
GINGHAMS,
CHECKS,
CASSIMERES,
CLOTHS,
TWEEDS,
JEANS,
COTTONADES,
DINIMS,
FLANNELS,
CRASH,
HOSIERY, &c., &c,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
SHOVELS,
SPADES,
RAKES,
HOES,
TUBS, BUCKETS, QUEENSWARE, &c.

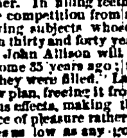
To the above articles he has added a choice selection of

**GROCERIES:**

COFFEES,
TEAS,
WHITE & BROWN SUGARS,
SYRUPS,
MOLASSES,
SPICES,
TOBACCO,
SOAPS, &c.

All the above articles will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for country produce. Call and examine his stock and prices. THOMAS ALLISON. apr20 '70:1y

**ARTIFICIAL TEETH PERFECTED!**—T. J. & H. J. CHANDLER have purchased the exclusive right of Beaver county to use Dr. Stuck's Patent by which they can put up Vulcanite as thin as Gold Plate, with a beautiful enameled polish;



and so light and elastic as to perfectly adapt itself to the mouth; obviating all that clumsy and bulky condition, so much complained of heretofore; and lessening their liability to break 100 per cent. Indeed, no one seeing, it would be willing to wear the old style plate any longer than they could conveniently get them exchanged. All branches of Dentistry performed in the best and most substantial manner. In filling teeth with gold, etc., we challenge competition from any quarter, and can refer to living subjects whose fillings have stood between thirty and forty years. Among the number Hon. John Allison will exhibit fillings we inserted some 35 years ago; the teeth as perfect as the day they were filled. Laughing Gas prepared on a new plan, freeing it from all unpleasant and dangerous effects, making the extraction of teeth a source of pleasure rather than of horror and pain. Prices as low as any good dentist in the State. Office at Beaver Station, Rochester Pa.

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## EDUCATIO[illegible]

### BEAVER CO. INSTITUTE.

The annual Teachers' [illegible] of the county of Beaver [illegible] in the Court House on M[illegible], October 24th. The attendance was large, and much interest was manifested, not only by the teachers but by the citizens at large, in the proceedings of the convention.

The Institute was organized by Superintendent Fields acting as Chairman, ex officio; J. G. Hillman and Miss McConnel, Secretaries;—Messrs. Curtis and Do[illegible] Misses Platt, Anderson and Re[illegible] Executive Committee; Mr. McDo[illegible], Treasurer.

The Chairman explained the legal status and design of county institutes. A spirited discussion was then entered into as to the best time of holding the annual meeting. Prof. Curtis opened the discussion on the subject of Language, which was participated in by Messrs. Fields, Douglas, Thorn, Anderson, Revs. Miller and Smith. On motion, it was resolved that there be three daily sessions.

MONDAY EVENING.

*Supt. Fields in the Chair.*—The exercises of the evening were opened with music by Prof. Leonhart, assisted by several ladies. Interesting addresses were delivered by Prof. Burtt, S. B. Wilson, Esq., and Dr. Scott. Mr. Wilson dwelt with much force and effect upon thorough study as a means of success in the pursuits of life. Dr. Scott was very happy in treating of the subject of Language as of the first importance in our common schools.

Mr. Burtt said: "Writers on civilization all agree that the elevation of the race is mainly the result of intellectual culture. The principal agent of intellectual culture is the school. There are many other agents, but the school is the most necessary and most efficient; and of all schools, the public schools supported by the State, are in all respects the best. Education by private enterprise was tried for ages and accomplished but little, a very few of the people being benefitted. Schools under church control have also been tried, with no better success. The church controlled the education of the Middle Ages, which did much to make them the dark ages. Public schools, though very imperfect, have accomplished much, and promise to be a glorious success. Public school teachers, then, fill a position second to no other, and should manifest zeal and earnestness worthy of their high vocation."

MORNING SESSION.

*Tuesday, Oct. 25th., 9 o'clock.*—Devotional exercises conducted by Rev. Lowry. Mr. Burtt discussed the "Management of Primary Schools." Mr. Kratz gave a summary of the lecture, and Mr. Douglas a practical application of the subject. Mr. Burtt, in his remarks, said: "Secure the earnest attention of the class. Teach by a continuation of the word and letter methods, using cards. Name the letters and pronounce the words. Then pronounce the words of the line or verse in an inverted order, until the words are learned. Then teach the pupils to read with proper expression, in imitation of the teacher. Continue this method of learning the words by reading backwards, and the proper delivery by reading forward in imitation of the teacher, until the pupil has passed through the first and second readers; after which the pronouncing in inverted o[illegible] occasionally used. [illegible] the primary classes, with respect to emphasis and inflection, should be extravagant, so as to cultivate and develope the organs of speech. Teachers should not do for the pupils what they can do for themselves. Pupils should commence to print on the slate and black-board when they commence the cards, and continue it until they have passed through the first reader, after which writing on the slate or black-board may be substituted for the printing."

Music, by members of the Institute. A general discussion followed on the use of text books in teaching, opened by Prof. Curtis, and participated in by Messrs. Douglas, Thorn, Kratz, Anderson, and Rev. Miller. Prof. Burtt then made some practical remarks on the subject of "Teaching Geography."

AFTERNOON SESSION, 1:30

Music by Miss Platt and others of the Institute. A discussion on the subject of Language was opened by Prof. Burtt. He was followed by Profs. Thorn and R. T. Taylor. Prof. Douglas then gave a practical and very instructive lecture on "The Methods of Teaching Penmanship." An interesting lecture on "Object Teaching," by Prof. Burtt, was next in order. Music by members of Institute.

EVENING SESSION, 7 O'CLOCK.

The evening session was opened by some very fine music from the Beaver String Band. Prof. Burtt opened a discussion on the subject: "What is the best method of imparting Moral and Religious instruction in our common schools?" Replied to by Dr. Scott and Rev. Lowary. The Chairman then introduced Mrs. Randall, of Oswego, N. Y., to the Institute. Mrs. Randall gave a lecture on the subject of "Tones of the Voice;" after which she read "The Leap for Life," "Horatius at the Bridge," and "The Creed of the Bells." Music by Beaver String Band. Benediction by Dr. Scott.

MORNING SESSION.

*Wednesday, Oct. 26, 9 oclock.*—Devotional exercises conducted by Rev. Miller. A discussion on the subject of Arithmetic, by Prof. Whitham, was next in order. The points considered in Mr. Whitham's discourse were: "When should we begin to teach Arithmetic to young pupils?" And "how should it be taught to them?" Supt. Fields then presented some ideas on the Roman method of numbering. Prof. Burtt also made some remarks on the subject of teaching Arithmetic. A question was asked in Grammar, and answered by Prof. Burtt. A question concerning school government was answered by Supt. Fields. Music by members of Institute.

After a short recess, Prof. Burtt made a few remarks on the subject of Interest. After which he took up the subject of History, giving its divisions with regard to authority, time, subject and biography. Mrs. Randall next conducted a class drill in reading, after which she read a poem: "My Darlings's Shoes."

AFTERNOON SESSION, 1:30.

The first thing on the programme was a lecture with illustrations on the black-board, by Prof. Leonhart. Subject, "Drawing Applied." Next was music, Miss Lena Lepple, of New Brighton, presiding at the instrument. Prof. Burtt again took up the subject of History, giving his method of imparting instruction in that branch of study. After some music, Mrs. Randall gave exercises in vocal culture.

EVENING SESSION.

Seven o'clock.—Opened with music by Beaver String Band. A discussion on "The relation of common schools to higher institutions of learning" was then opened by Prof. Burtt, who said: "The public schools should prepare their pupils for the work of life. They should impart that knowledge which tends most to make intelligent, moral and accomplished citizens. The aim should be not intellectual culture only, but physical, moral and esthetical, also. The intellect and morals now monopolize the teacher's attention in most cases, physiology and esthetics being neglected. Many leave school with a fair understanding of the machinery of the heavens, and yet know little of the complicated machinery of their own bodies. Pupils should be taught the laws of life and health, and encouraged to pursue that course which will best develope and strengthen their physical powers. Many leave school with no proper perception of the beautiful. To them the beauties of nature and art are almost a sealed book; hence, they are ready to indulge in low thoughts and groveling pursuits. The public schools should not aim to give that technical instruction which is the preparation for special pursuits. Lawyers, doctors, preachers, &c., should get their special instruction at their own expense, and not at the expense of the State; just as carpenters, blacksmiths and machinists get the knowledge of their avocations. The object of higher schools, supported by private enterprise, should be twofold: to give thorough knowledge in all branches for the purpose of making scholars, and technical and special instruction as a preparation for a particular pursuit, as for Law, Medicine, or Divinity. Public schools should not prepare pupils for colleges by teaching the elements of the dead languages. Thoughtful educators of the present times have arrived at the conclusion that much time is wasted in our colleges, in the study of the so-called classics; and that the time has arrived when they should make no part of the regular course of study, even in colleges; but should be regarded as special; hence, it would be highly improper to introduce into common schools studies of so little general utility."

Miss Stokes, of Beaver, then favored the Institute with some fine music, vocal and instrumental; after which, Dr. Scott continued the discussion by replying to Prof. Burtt.—A lecture on the method of teaching reading, by Mrs. Randall, then followed. The principal points in her lecture were: "Thorough preparation by both teacher and pupils. Children should prepare their lessons, and practice at home as well as in school. Defects in reading and speaking may be overcome by frequent practice in phonetic spelling. The pupil should give the substance of the lesson in his own words, or language; and in order that he may be enabled to do so, the subject must be suited to his comprehension. Exercises should be varied. Cultivate voice, attention, imitation, feeling and the taste." After the lecture, Mrs. Randall read "Little Bennie," "The Raven,"—"The Great Bell Rowland" and "The Creed of the Church Bells." Next a song by Miss Stokes. Prayer, by Rev Smith, closed the evening session.

MORNING SESSION.

*Thursday, Oct. 27th., 9'clock.*—Devotional exercises by Rev. Smith. On motion a committee, consisting of Messrs. Curtis and Kratz and Mrs. Marquis was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this Convention. It was then announced that there would be a committee on Permanent Certificates elected at 3:45 p. m. Prof. Douglas then gave a practical lecture on the subject of a Noun. Profs. Eberhart and Burtt also made some remarks upon the same subject. Next was music by the members of the Institute. Prof. Burtt then delivered a very interesting lecture on the subject of Philosophy. Prof. Eberhart then gave an instructive discourse on the importance of Words. Mrs. Randall then conducted a class drill in reading, after which she read "Grannie's Trust." After some pertinent remarks by Superintendent Fields the Institute adjourned to 1:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION, 1:30.

The following resolutions were offered by Prof. Burtt: Whereas it is apparent that the great thought of the age with all progressive nations is the intellectual elevation of the masses by means of common schools, and whereas, it is our earnest desire that this nation shall lead in this most important movement, therefore,

*Resolved*, That the public instruction should be more positively supported by our General Government, and to that end Congress should appropriate not less than twenty millions of dollars per annum, for the aid of Common Schools to be divided among the States having in operation an efficient school sytem.

*Resolved*, That the Legislature of our Commonwealth should increase the annual appropriation for Common Schools to at least one million of dollars and they should also increase the *minimum* annual school term to at least six months. The resolutions, after being discussed by Messrs. Burtt, Eberhart and Wilson, were adopted.

Director Morton of Brighton township was then called to the chair. As this p. m. had been announced as "Director's Day" a number of directors were present. The question "What are the practical duties of school directors under the law" was discussed by Director Cross of Rochester and Prof. Burtt. Supt. Fields then made some remarks on the subject of holding County Institutes and the best time for holding them. He was followed by Messrs. Cross, Orr, Douglas, Eberhart, Whitham, Martin, Curtis, Kratz and Gilliland. Mrs. Randall then read "Putting up Stoves;" "The Farmer's" Home and the "Bugle Song."

EVENING SESSION, 7 O'CLOCK.

Mrs. Randall gave a public reading which was well attended by teachers and citizens.

MORNING SESSION

*Friday, Oct. 28th., 9 o'clock.*—Devotional exercises conducted by Rev. Miller. Prof. Long then discussed the subject: Should vocal music be taught in the Common Schools.

Interesting addresses were then delivered to the Institute by Prof. Burtt of Pittsburgh, Supt. Luckey of Pittsburgh, Supt. Douthett of Allegheny county and Prof. R. T. Taylor of Beaver. A vote of thanks was unanimously returned to Messrs. Burtt, Luckey and Douthett for their words of encouragement. Prof. Whitham then discussed a problem in Arithmetic. Supt. Fields then made some remarks on election of Committee on Permanent Certificates. On motion the Institute held an election for a Committee on the Permanent Certificate, which resulted as follows: G. W. Kratz, T. H. Douglas, B. Franklin, Miss S. A. Platt and Jas. Whitham, Committee for the next year. Next in order was music by several of the members. Prof. Eberhert then addressed the Institute on the Necessity of teacher's being acquainted with the English language. Mrs. Randall then conducted a classdrill in reading. The Committee on Permanent Certificates organized by electing T. H. Douglas Chairman and Benj. Franklin Secretary. The following resolutions were adopted and read to the Institute:

*Resolved*, That we will not sign or endorse any application for the Permanent Certificate, without examination, except the unanimous consent of the Committee be had.

*Resolved*, That this Committee will have two public meetings during the year, at which all applications will be considered.

*Resolved*, That the Committee will meet for the purpose of examining applications and applicants, for the certificate on the first Saturday of February, 1871, in the Public School house of Bridgewater, and on the last Saturday of June in the High School department of Rochester Union School—all meetings at 9 o'clock, a. m.

*Resolved*, That all teachers making application for the certificate are requested to place their application in the hands of the Secretary at least one week prior to the stated meetings of said Committee.

The Secretary's address is New Brighton.

AFTERNOON SESSION, 1:30.

The report of the Committee on resolutions was called for and read as follows:

*Resolved*, That Common School education is at the basis of all true progress in civilization, it gives better security to liberty than standing armies, dispels ignorance and superstition by universal education, and elevates those nations which enjoy its benefits to the front rank of power.

*Resolved*, That our Common Schools ought to be maintained against all enemies of whatever name on a basis common to all and agreeable to the fundamental principles of our republican institutions.

*Resolved*, That the Beaver County Institute is a useful part of our educational machinery, which has done much good in educating teachers in the theory and practice of teaching and, we believe, will do even better in the future, encouraged and supported by both teachers and directors as it should be.

*Resolved*, That we deplore any action on the part of Boards of Directors that tends to bring the Institute into disrepute and thus partially destroy its efficiency for doing the work for which the law has created it; that we believe the best interests of education demands that the County Institute should be held the last week of October and teachers be required to attend and paid for the time thus spent.

*Resolved*, That we return thanks to Prof. Burtt for his valuable instructions; to Mrs. A. T. Randall for her excellent lectures on elocution and thorough class drills; to Superintendents Douthett and Luckey for kind words of encouragement; to the citizens of Beaver for generous entertainment; to Commissioners Scott, Ewing and Brittain for Court House, and to all others who have in various ways contributed to the interest and success of the Institute.

On motion they were adopted as read. Supt. Fields then made some remarks upon the *School Journal*.

Mr. Wickersham, State Superintendent of Common Schools was then introduced to the Institute; Supt. Wickersham addressed the Institute upon the Science of Teaching. He preferred the term "Science of Teaching" to "Theory of Teaching." He said: "There are great principles that must be understood to teach successfully. If teaching is not a science there is no science. Teaching is no mere guess work; teaching is not an imitative art. It is the business of every teacher to study each pupil individually; his mind, his heart and his whole nature. Teaching is not a gift—skill in teaching is mostly acquired. One who would succeed as a teacher must prepare for the work; must study the principles of teaching. There are two most important questions to be considered: What kind of knowledge have pupils when they enter school? and how have they acquired the knowledge they have? All teachers should begin to teach at that point where the pupils knowledge ends.

The first duty of the teacher when a pupil enters school, is to find out what the pupil knows and what is his character, then he can commence to build up his mind and character. The teacher should know the method in which the pupil has been taught; what he does know, so that he may teach by the same method, that is, the natural method. Teaching should commence where the pupil's knowledge ends (illustrated in Arithmetic, Geography and Grammar.) Children of four years old have a knowledge of the elements of all the sciences" (shown by familliar illustrations.)

It was then announced that Supt. Wickersham would address the citizens of Beaver and vicinity at 7 o'clock, p. m. A vote of thanks was returned to Prof. Wickersham.

Dr. McLean then addressed the Institute on Method of Teaching. Mrs. Randall read "Mary Maloney's Philosophy." Next in order was music by several members of the Institute. After prayer by Dr. McLean, the Institue adjourned *sine die*.

GEO. M. FIELDS, *Ch'n.*
J. G. HILLMAN, *Sec'y.*

### Selling out to the party that offers the Best Terms.

Mrs. Livermore was a regular delegate to the Massachusetts Republican convention, and entitled, of course, to offer a motion, make a speech, vote, or do anything which any delegate could do. She appears, however, to have taken the floor in her wholly outside capacity as member of a Woman's Suffrage State Central Committee, instructed to memorialize the Republican convention. But whether this was or was not an intrusion, one of the sentiments expressed by Mrs. Livermore showed conclusively that she at least had not learned a tithe of the duty women must accept before they can be honest politicians and voters. "We count a good many tongues," she said, "and a good many resolute purposes. We have learned our power, and are now in for the war, and we shall not give it up till we win. Don't allow us to run the gauntlet of the Democratic party, *which will take us if you don't*. Let us come where we belong, and be received by you. Accept us, pass a resolution that means suffrage, and stand by it." If Mrs. Livermore is a Republican in principle, which she certainly professed to be when she accepted the position of delegate from a Republican primary meeting, common honesty requires her to work within the lines fixed by Republican principles. If she is a Democrat, it requires her to affiliate with the Democracy, openly and honestly as men do. If, then, she is neither the one nor the other, but is merely a woman, without politics or principles, except the desire to vote, and in the market for the party which will take her on the terms most agreeable to her, we are bound to say that she could not do a worse thing for her cause, than to thus stand on sale between parties which represent the gravest opposing interests. If she means to say that the Democrats shall have her if the Republicans do not accept her, she might as well understand at once, that such want of principles will suit the Democracy, but can never be other than offensive and shameful in the eyes of good Republicans, such as compose the Republican party in Massachusetts. It will surprise us very much if the more judicious friends of the woman's movement in Massachusetts are not alienated by this hardly half honest appearance in a political convention.—*Milwaukie Sentinel.*

—A young Fond du Lacker got wet while hunting, and stood in front of the fire to dry, with two pounds of powder in his coat tail pocket. When he went out he took the door along with him, and has more bumps on his head than any phrenologist knows of.

—An Irish servant girl in a Springfield, (Mass.) family, who can't read the language of her breviary, mistakenly took to mass at St. Michael's on a recent Sunday, a book of games. It was some time before the servant devotion allowed her to discover that she was saying her prayers, literally, "according to Hoyle."

### GRANT'S AND LEE'S ARMIES—LETTER FROM GEN'L. BADEAU.

*The London Standard* of Oct. 12th, publishes the following letter from Gen. Badeau:

My attention has recently been drawn to an editorial article in *The Standard* for Oct. 5th, which is devoted to Gen. Robert E. Lee. I have of course no right, and certainly no desire, to depreciate the estimate put by *The Standard* upon either the personal or the military character of Gen. Lee; but as the article in question contains several statements evidently based upon misinformation, I venture to ask that you will allow me to correct them in your columns. I have the less hesitation in making this request, because my principal authority for the proposed corrections is that of Gen. Lee himself.

All the original documents still in existence, which once belonged to the Sourthern War Office, are now in the possession of the United States Government; for, very soon after the capture of Richmond, they were, by the express direction of Mr. Jefferson Davis, surrendered to Gen. Sherman. As Military and Private Secretary to Gen. Grant from the time when he took command of the armies, of the United States until he became President, I have had for years unrestricted access, not only to his own official papers, but to all these captured archives, and have had occasion to study them more closely than any living man.

In the article of *The Standard* to which I refer it is declared—doubtless in good faith, for the declaration has been made before and in other quarters—that Gen. Lee, at the beginning of the Wilderness campaign, had but 50,000 men under his command, while Gen. Grant had three times as many. The official documents do not confirm this statement. The field return of Lee, dated nearest the first battles of the Wilderness, is that of April 20, 1864; this gives 53,891 men present for duty, but does not include the strength of Longstreet's corps. Now Longstreet joined Lee after April 20, and prior to the battle which occurred in the first week of May. His field return of date nearest to the battle shows 18,387 present for duty, making 72,278 men under Lee at the battle of the Wilderness. The whole force present for duty under Grant, as shown by his field returns of the same date as Lee's, was 98,019, leaving a preponderance in favor of Grant of about 25,000 men, or a very little more than one-third.

The calculation that Grant had three times as many men as Lee has been obtained by omitting Longstreet's corps altogether from the estimate, and by giving only Lee's force present for duty on the Rapidan; while, in reckoning Grant's numbers, not only the present for duty are counted, but those constituting what, in military parlance, is called the total, which includes the sick, the extra-duty men, and various others, invariably amounting, in any large army, to many thousands. Manifestly, either Lee's total should be compared with Grant's total, or Grant's present for duty, with Lee's present for duty. But besides this in order to make out Grant's army three times as large as Lee's, Grant's two forces in the Valley of Virginia and on the James River (each at least 100 miles from the Wilderness) are included in the estimate of his strength; while the troops which Lee had in front of these separate forces of Grant are left out of the calculations altogether. I repeat that in the battle of the Wilderness, Lee had about 72,000 men engaged, while Grant had 98,000 present for duty—according to the confidential field returns, made at the time by each General to his own Government, when no General would intentionally misstate or mislead.

Again, it is stated in *The Standard* article of the 5th inst., that Lee moved out of Richmond, after its fall, with 26,000 men. His last field return was made in February, 1865; it is signed in his own hand, and gives 59,094 present for duty, and 73,349 total. This does not include the local militia of Richmond, nor the crews of the gunboats in the James River, both of which forces were always put into the trenches in an assault, and many of whom, doubtless, moved out of Richmond with Lee. Together they numbered at least, several thousands. In the battle of Five Forks, and the subsequent assaults on Petersburg, which resulted in the capture of Richmond, Lee may have lost 20,000 men, but this would have left him, by any computation, at least 40,000 troops, with which he fled from the fallen capital.

Once more, the article in question states that 8,000 men were surrendered by Lee at Appomatox Court House. The official records show that 27,416 soldiers were actually paroled at that place, besides the tens of thousands also belonging to Lee's army, who came in afterward and yielded themselves prisoners of war. Each of these gave his separate written parole. I was present at the surrender of Gen. Lee. The event took place in a small room of what seemed an ordinary farm-house, and in the presence of fewer than 20 persons. After Gen. Lee had signed the capitulation he immediately requested Gen. Grant to supply the prisoners with food, as they had been living on two ears of Indian corn a day, for several days. Grant at once consented, and inquired of Lee how many men he had in his command, Lee replied that he could not tell; he had received no returns for several days; his troops had been killed or wounded, or captured in such numbers that he could not estimate his actual force. Grant inquired if 25,000 rations would be enough, and he answered that he thought it would; 25,000 rations were accordingly issued the same day by Grant's officers to Lee's army. This, therefore, was Lee's idea of his own numbers on the day of his surrender, although as proved by the paroles, it was too small.

The original documents from which the above figures are taken are now on file in the War Office at Washington, but official copies of them all are now in my possession.

VINCENT VAUGHAN, who was on Tuesday, November 1st, appointed Governor of Utah in the place of Gov. Shaffer, deceased, was an officer in the Confederate service until the close of the war, when he was selected to fill one of the minor professorships at the University of Alabama, which he held until last spring. In consequence of a political difficulty between Ryland Randolph, editor of the notorious rebel sheet, the Tuscaloosa *Monitor*, and a young student named Smith, son of the Federal General Gustavus A. Smith, in which both were shot, Vaughan was compelled to leave his home, his life being publicly threatened by the friends of Randolph. His disabilities were removed by Congress at its last session to enable him to accept the appointment of Secretary of the Territory of Utah, to which he had been nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate. He has been in Utah but a few months, and although a gentleman of education it is thought here he is entirely too young and inexperienced in public affairs to fill such a position with its attendant complications on the question of polygamy, and by no means a match for Brigham Young.

### MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

*Read Before the Homœopathic Medical Society of Ohio, by S. E. Adams, M. D.*

There is no subject upon which there has been more loose reasoning and speculative theory building than the Therapeutics of Electricity. Most of the investigations have been made from the standpoint of exploded theories that the scientific world long ago abandoned. An intelligent study of the relation of electricity to organic life, and its power to restore harmony to abnormal action, must start from the advance ground of well established scientific principles. In view of the correlation of forces, we are compelled to seek for new explanations of the various phenomena of light, heat, magnetism and electricity, which are probably only different manifestations of the same universal power in nature.

Believing that the investigations of physiological electricity by the medical profession have been too limited and superficial, I shall endeavor to lay down some fundamental principles that may guide us in the further development of the subject.

1st. Electricity is *not life*, but it is that power by which vitality acts upon and controls the elements and material matter for the development and perfection of its own peculiar form of life. Plants under the influence of galvanism may be made to grow more in weeks than they would in months without it.

Weak and enfeebled children may be made to develop rapidly into strong and healthy youths by a proper application of this agent.

It stimulates organic life into new vigor.

2nd. It always excites each individual organ and each organism as a whole to a normal action. The muscles contract under its influence, as that is their normal action under the stimulus of the nerve force. The liver is aroused to increased action in secreting bile, which is its proper office. The salivary glands produce a copious flow of saliva by its application; so each organ may be aroused to increased action by this natural stimulus.

3rd. Unlike all other stimulants, it has the power of exciting action without exhausting natural vitality, consequently is not followed by a corresponding depression. It even has power to carry on digestion after the nervous communication has been severed between the stomach and brain. It also has power to produce muscular contraction after death.

4th. Abnormal growth, such as tumors, cancers, &c., are not increased by its action. They existing in consequence of weakened vitality, must cease as the natural healthy tone of the vital forces is increased.

5th. It has the power of carrying through the tissues of the body chemical properties.

When this discovery was made, physicians of London tried to make it available for introducing drugs into the system, and after they had done their work, take them out again without permitting them to pass into the general circulation. If iodine be placed on the right arm under the positive pole of the battery, and the negative be placed on the other arm, the iodine will be transferred through the body to the left arm.

6th. All the waste and worn out matter of the system, which should be eliminated by the excreting organs, is directly subject to the chemical action of galvanism. Oxygen, and all acids of which it is the base, will tend to the positive pole, while hydrogen, alkalies and all metals will tend to the negative.

From the above we derive the following general principles by which electricity cures disease: 1st. It increases vital action. 2nd. It decomposes morbid matter and attracts the elements of which it is composed to the poles of the battery.

The prevailing notion that electricity is appropriate for only nervous diseases is the result of very limited knowledge and observation of its power and efficacy. Every disease is more or less the result of derangement or deficiency in the nervous or vital forces, and when this is remedied the action of the organs will be normal. Nature commences with the invisible and ends in the visible and material. So disease disorders the invisible forces of vitality, and the result is manifest in the deranged functions of the material organs. Electricity regulates the disturbing cause and the resulting diseases cease. The allopathist spends all his "accumulated wisdom of two thousand years" tampering at the result, without reaching the cause. Electricity being so near to life itself, when understood and properly applied, will become the most powerful aid to the healing art. Galvanism, with its various modifications, is the most effective for medical purposes. Free electricity, such as is accumulated by friction, and is supposed to pervade all bodies, should be studied in connection with light and heat, as the great hygienic agencies in nature. This kind of electricity passes around the earth from east to west in two tides every twenty-four hours, the one greater than the other, like the tides of the ocean. The maximum is from 8 to 10 P. M.; the minimum from 1 to 2 A. M. and P. M. Statistics show us that the largest number of deaths take place from 1 to 2 A. M.—the night and the lesser minimum. During severe epedimics there is always less electricity in the atmosphere than at other times, and as the equilibrium is restored the prevailing sickness abates. Every observing physician has noticed that many diseases are aggravated and peculiarly affected by atmospheric changes, which are caused by electrical disturbances. A surgeon in the British army in India made a report to a medical society in London, in which he stated that in marshy districts where the soldiers were most subject to fevers, those who slept in houses isolated from the moist ground entirely escaped. A bed of charcoal on the ground, as a floor had the same effect. These observations show that it is quite as important to arrange our clothing and dwellings so as to maintain as nearly as possible an electrical equilibrium, as it is to secure an equilibrium of heat and cold, to maintain the highest degree of health.

The induced current of galvanism, sometimes called Faradaic and secondary, is the form of electricity most generally indicated in treating disease. This is especially indicated in all inflammatory action and nervous derangements, while the direct galvanic current is to be preferred in discussing tumors and treating indolent ulcers.

—A Michigan paper tells that a child was born recently at Montague without arms, but with appendages like the wings of a bird, with a thumb and forefinger on each wing, but in all other respects a well developed male child. It lived twelve days, and weighed twenty-four pounds.

—The Lawrence Kansas *Tribune* says that the little son of Mrs. Wilcox, a widow residing in North Lawrence, On Monday was out in the yard playing with several other children, and while there, crawled into a stable where a wild mustang pony was kept, and before he could be rescued, was kicked in the head and breast by the vicious animal, breaking his neck and causing instant death.

# The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., Nov. 9, 1870.

☞ The editor is absent.

HON. COLUMBUS DELANO took the oath of office as Secretary of the Interior on Thuesday Nov. 1st. A Commissioner of Internal Revenue has not yet been appointed.

"JIM" FISK, he of the "gone where the woodbine twineth" notoriety has sued the New York *Times* for damages in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, for publishing that he consorted with ballet dancers and kept a bagnio for their entertainment under the name of an Opera House.

CENSUS returns from the Southern States show that while there has been a decrease in some States, there has been in others an increase of colored population, and that in the aggregate there will be found an increase of that class of citizens, compared with the Census of 1869.

AT the recent election in Iowa, all but two counties in the State gave Republican majorities. A jolly Democratic Editor in that State threatens to turn cannibal and eat all his relatives if there is not a change soon. To start with he proposes to swallow a mule next year if his county does not go Democratic.

THE Revenue collections from each State and Territory for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, were $168,560,107, against $143,027,988 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869. New York State paid the largest amount, $36,361,550; Ohio the next largest, $19,563,763; Illinois, $18,864,366; Pennsylvania, fourth on the list, $16,748,704; Massachusetts, the next, $10,864,090. All the other States paid less than $10,000,000 each,

IN the U. S. Supreme Court on Thursday last, the Attorneys of Denning vs. the United States, made a motion that their case, which was dropped from the docket by mistake at the last Session of Court, be again assigned for hearing. This case involvs the constitutionality of the Legal Tender act, and is brought up in order that the vote of the full Bench may be had, and with the hope that the former decision of the Court may be reversed.

THE Armistice was, on Friday last, concluded and signed. It extends from November 4th to the 28th, and and the elections are to be held on the 15th inst. The riotous refusal of the Parisians to accept any armistice threatened at one time to break off negotiations; but that danger is past, and we are happy in the faith that the suspension of hostilities now declared may be followed by a speedy and lasting peace between the two nations.

PAYMASTER Jas. S. Giraud of the Navy was arrested in New York on Nov. 2d, and is now confined at the Navy-yard in Washington City. He is charged with the embezzlement of about $30,000 of Government funds. The case of Paymaster Lockwood, now in confinement on a similar charge, will probaby be brought to trial this week. His friends are moving for his release on a writ of habeas corpus, on the ground that he was illegally arrested.

IT will be remembered that Gen. Morgan of Ohio was among the most prominent among the members of the House who insisted on the Cadetship corruption investigations. In one of the recent speeches he has charged greater corruption among his contemporaries, in connection with the railroad land grants, and it is now proposed to compel him either to retract or prove his assertions. A member of the House, now in Washington City will have a resolution to that effect prepared, to introduce immediately on the assembling of Congress.

THREE important cases are set for an early hearing at the December term of the U.S. Supreme Court. The first involves the constitutionality of the Cotton Tax law, and will be argued by Judge Curtis and Mr. Evarts, against the Government. The second concerns the constitutionality of the Confiscation acts. This will be conducted by Messrs, Curtis and Cushing against the United States. The third comes upon a writ of error from Kentucky, and involves the Civil Rights bill, the special case being that of a white man tried in a U. S. Court for the murder of a negro. Judge Black appears against the Government, and will hold that it is unconstitutional to try in a U. S. Court a citizen of a State for murder when the State Courts are open.

OUT of 22 officers already summoned before the army Examining Board, of which Gen. Hancock is President 17 are officers appointed from the volunteers, and five only are graduates of West point. The West Pointers are S. C. Plummer, Captain, 7th Cavalry; G. P. Cotton, Second Lieutenant, 1st Artillery; E. M. Merriman, Second Lieutenant, 1st, Artillery; Jno. Edwards, jr., Captain, unassigned; and Edward S. Godfrey, First Lieutenant, 7th Cavalry. There is considerable feeling expressed in Washington City, at an evident disposition to shield and favor West Point at the expense of officers of volunteers appointed into the regular service, it being alleged that these discriminations are made in every branch of the service by the coterie of the Military Academy wherever it can be accomplished. Gen. Terry is the only volunteer officer on this Board. Capt. Kellogg, aide-de-camp to the late Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, is one of the officers appointed from civil life whose name has been sent before the Board.

THE Republican Congressional Committee at Washington City have been examining the advance sheets of the Blue Book for 1869, with a view to having a list of Government employees made who are charged to the District of Columbia, together with the annual salary received by each. The investigation thus far reveals the fact that there are now four hundred and seventy-six clerks of various grades employed in the departments who are credited to the District, who annually receive a salary of $762,200. This number is said not to include the Post Office department, nor those employed in various capacities around public grounds and buildings, which amount to as many more. It is claimed that the District has too large a share of the public patronage, especially when it has no political influence, and that it occupies more clerkships than any half dozens States. It will be recommended in Congress this winter that most of these positions be vacated, in order that members of Congress from the various States may fill them with their friends who have done service to the party, or to particular members who may make recommendations.

## RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY COX.

We find in our exchanges with Republican papers, an almost unanimous regret that Secretary Cox should have thought it expedient to resign his position as head of the Department of the Interior. The reforms he had inaugurated in his department, in regard to selecting employees—giving positions only to those who were found, on examination before a competent board, to be the best qualified—were wholesome and for the best interests of the public service. His hostility to the system of levying a tax upon the employees of his department for political purposes, is also, justified by a majority of the Republican press of the nation. His reasons for so doing are published at large in another part of this paper. We think them satisfactory. A few of our Republican papers of Pennsylvania charge Simon Cameron with having been the prime mover and instigator of the removal of Mr. Cox. We are not of that opinion. He is in for every rascally scheme for levying money off of clerks, office-holders, or any one else, if there is any possible chance of its subserving his interest. This was his characteristic while acting in the Democratic party; nor has he lost that reputation since he joined the Republicans. His career in the War Department, and subsequent fight for the office he now holds, led Thaddeus Stevens to denounce him as a very corrupt politician. We have no doubt the Senator wished it to be understood by the public, that it was through his influence that Secretary Cox was removed; and that a Pennsylvanian would be his successor. Cameron is a shrewd politician; and, on the evening of the resignation of Cox in company with several others, was at the White House. This fact he was shrewd enough to have telegraphed all over the land for effect—leaving out the names of the distinguished personages who were present with him at the Presidential Mansion. Most of the telegraph correspondents are in Mr. Cameron's pay; more epecially, in contingencies of this kind. Hence, the impression that Cameron was the instigator of this move on the political chess-board. This is a position his political status does not warrant. Nor should it be credited to him.

General Grant made up his mind to form a Cabinet, when first called upon for such a set of councellors, as he did to organize his staff in the field of military operations—according to their merits and fitness for their several stations. No matter whether from one State or another, or all from the same State. We are not of those who believe his selections for Cabinet officers are for political effect; but for their competency for office. His record from its inception is against this idea. Besides it has been semi-officially denied that the President knew of any intention of the resignation of Secretary Cox, until his letter announcing the intention to resign was placed in his hands.

Many comments of the Republican press have, incautiously been severe upon the President, in reference to the removal of Secretary Cox. The official data is, that Cox wished to retire for private reasons. Grant respected these reasons, and accepted the resignation. We are assured the most cordial, friendly and confidential relations always existed between Gen. Grant and the late Secretary of the Interior.

In relation to the animadvertions, occasioned by the publication of the late correspondence, it is stated that the President has been advised to attempt no reply to the severe strictures passed upon him by the Republican press, which has seemed not to understand the true position of matters. While he believes he has been unjustly censured, and the General's letter of resignation does not present the case in its true light; still he deems it better not to enter into a controversy. The matter will, therefore be dropped.

WE took occasion last week to interrogate Mr. J. S. Rutan as follows:

*First*, then, did you not, Mr. Rutan, seek out a number of Good Templers, before the election, and represent to them, that Mr. Shurlock was a good temperance man, favorable to prohibitory legislation, and point out to them the "Five Gallon Cider Law" for Beaver, as proof of what you were asserting?

*Second*, did you not afterwards visit some of the whisky dealers, in Rochester &c., and represent to them that Dr. Shurlock was *not* a temperance man, but Dr. *Jackson was?*

Mr. Rutan "declines to answer."

We now ask him another question.

Did you not immediately after your defeat for Prosecuting Attorney in 1861, in this county, join the "Third Party movement, and labor during the campaign, not only to defeat the regular Republican candidates, but to "wipe out" the whole Republican party?

THE *Columbia Spy* suggests the Hon. John Cessna as the proper person to assume the position of Chairman of the State Central Committee, about to be vacated by Hon. John Covode. The *Spy* says, and the reasons seem to us to have considerable force:

"The position is one of immense responsibility. The destinies of the Republican party, and the State, are to a certain extent in his keeping, for upon his vigorous administration and management of the campaign depends the success of our tickets. The gentleman we wish to name is one fully acquainted with State politics, of the finest executive ability, possessing determination and energy, and one who understands the management of the most difficult canvass. We refer to Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford. We know of no man to whom we would sooner trust the interests of our party and we hope he may be selected for that important post in case it becomes vacant.

—Ben Holliday asked a railroad subsidy of the Oregon Legislature, which was readily voted, but the Governor has vetoed the bill.

THE first colored man elected to office in Pennsylvania, under the operation of the Fifteenth Amendment, is William Johnston, who was elected constable of East Vincent township, Chester county, at the late election by Democratic votes. The West Chester *Village Record* says:

"We must confess that we had hardly expected to record the election of the first colored man in Chester county, under the workings of the Fifteenth Amendmant, in a township that rolls up a Democratic majority of forty-six on a total vote of two hundred and six. The Democrats voted for Johnson out of spite, but they probably never made a better choice."

This will be highly gratifying, we have no doubt, to the thin skinned Republicans of our county whose dread of the negro drove them into voting the Democratic ticket.

From the New Tribune of Thursday last.

## BROOKLYN WHISKY WAR.

*Raid on the Illicit Distilleries of the Fifth Ward—The Revenue Officers Supported by 2,000 U. S. Troops—Collisions with the Mob—A large number of Distilleries broken up—Scenes and Accidents.*

The U. S. troops which of late have made their rendezvous in this vicinity were intended, it seems, for other purposes than protecting the elective franchise of our citizens. At an early hour Wednesday a. m. they invested the Fifth Ward of Brooklyn, where, under their protection, an army of revenue officials, directed by Supervisor Dutcher and Assessor Wass, captured and destroyed the numerous illicit whisky stills which for several years so successfully defied the Government.

*Previous Raids.*

In December of last year the Revenue authorities, supported by a small military detachment, made a raid in the same locality, but, in consequence of the limited number of troops employed, the offenders were only scotched. This feeble demonstration only served to embolden the distillers, and their operations were greatly increased. They openly defied the Assistant Assessors and Revenue Detectives, and in several instances committed acts of violence when detected in their nefarious business. Hardly a night passed but hundreds of barrels of whisky were shipped from the docks adjacent to Irishtown—the name of the locality in which the distilleries are situated. About a month ago, Supervisor Dutcher and a number of his subordinates, while inspecting the district, were attacked by a mob, and barely escaped with their lives. Mr. Dutcher was badly beaten, and Assessor Patterson was knocked down and robbed of his gold watch and chain. Since then Mr. Dutcher has visited Washington and held several conferences with the President and Commissioner Delano. The President promised that a sufficient number of troops should be sent to the Department of the East to assist the Revenue officials in suppressing the illicit traffic. The accounts for the arrival of troops from the various points on the Atlantic coast.

At daybreak Wednesday morning the Navy Yard was quiet. The two reliefs of the guard slept quietly in their bunks, and the only sound to be heard was the steady tramp of the sentinel at the gate. In the Marine Barracks were 250 United States Marines, under the command of Lieut. Col. Broome, drawn up in line awaiting the arrival of the military corps. The revenue agents were lying on their axes, crowbars, and shovels, endeavoring to get a few winks of sleep. At an early hour the Deputy Assessors under the command of J. B. Wass assembled at the South Ferry. The men were ignorant as to their destination, and the purpose for which they were assembled. It was arranged that a tug from the Navy Yard would call for them. The boat not arriving, and the men having waited some time, Assessor Wass decided on taking a cross-town car at which two of his men demurred. They announced themselves as Webster men, and declared that if the expedition meant Irishtown they did not want to go. Mr. Wass said he wanted no cowards nor sneaks, and all who felt as they did might step out. The men declared that they were not cowards nor sneaks, but they believed that it would injure Webster, and, therefore, they would not go. The malcontents left the car, and the remainder proceeded to their destination, which they reached at daybreak.

The 1st Artillery, under Major Brannan, left Fort Hamilton on the steamer Henry Smith, and arrived at the Navy Yard about 7½ o'clock, followed by a batallion of Engineers, under Major Abbott, from the same place. The 8th Infantry left David's Island on the steamer Thomas Kiely, under the command of Lieut. Col. Bumford, and arrived about 8 o'clock. The movement was intended for a surprise, but it failed in that respect. Arrangements had been made to have the military arrive promptly, and to proceed at once, on the arrival of the Assessors, to surround the illicit distilling district with an adequate force. Unfortunately, however, the military were behind time for some reason, while the marines, the assessors, and the truckmen were ready and waiting within full view of the houses surrounding the yard, thus exposing the purpose to the very men from whom it was desirable that it should be concealed. Crowds of the inhabitants of Irishtown, drifted into the yard, but upon attempting to retire from the place they found a cordon of marine guards confronting them, with orders that no one be allowed to pass any of the gates. A more bewildered, confused, and forlorn looking party was never before seen along these streets.

A strong detachment of marines was stationed at the gate, under the command of Lieut. Robinson. Several 12-pound howitzers, loaded with canister, were placed in the street pointing toward the gate, so as to resist any attack which might be made from without. At 7½ o'clock, about 3,000 workmen swarmed through the gate, on the way to their various workshops.

*The Attack.*

At 9 o'clock exactly, the marines under Col. Broome, passed out of the gate, followed by the military. Every company was accompanyed by a Deputy Assessor who acted as a guide. The marines moved into Dickson's alley, which is only fifty feet from the Navy Yard gate. There, under a ricketty shed, were four mash-tubs filled with a slimy liquor which emitted a sour smell. The streets were filled with men, women and children shouting like so many Indians. Every respectable person who passed was hooted at, and those who stopped were assaulted. The notorious Gorman distillery was first attacked. Here were 300 gallons of whisky ready to be drawn off. As the marines approached, a heavy fire of stones, brickbats, and iron bolts was received from the roofs in the vicinity. The officers kept close to the fence while the men pulled it down and, with their bayonets lowered, charged on the mob, which retired hastily but defiantly into the adjoining back yard, where again from every position of advantage they could gain, they showered down a hailstorm of improvised projectiles.

*Fighting the Mob.*

This fence also was torn down by order of Col. Broome, and the troops renewed their charge, driving the riotous crowd into still a third inclosure, from which they were in turn driven at the point of the bayonet. No further retreat in rear of the buildings presented itself, and the mob rushed in great disorder through the liquor store of B. McNichols into York street, and were instantly swallowed up in the crowd of angry lookers-on. In each of these assaults the marines were exposed to heavy fire, which fortunately did little injury, the mob not feeling their position sufficiently secure to justify them in stopping to take deliberate aim. In each of the different inclosures broken into by the marines there was found a store of brickbats, evidently laid by for use at some not very remote time. The stern determination of Colonel Broome and Capt. Meeker, the second in command, and the gallant bravery of the marines, won the place against a fierce and desperate resistance, and the victory was but sullenly accorded. As soon as the last of the whisky scoundrels had retired, Col. Broome posted men with loaded weapons and fixed bayonets upon the sheds and prominet points in the neighborhood. There was not a point in the vicinity that was not covered by their muskets. The Colonel then notified the citizens in his vicinity that the first man who endeavored to repeat the attack upon his command should be killed, and they evidently knew that the Colonel meant what he said. There was accordingly no further outbreak, though a sullen crowd hung loweringly around the troops.

A truck driven by a man, who appeared to sympathize with the distillers, drove through three separate lines of troops, despite their utmost efforts to arrest his progress, swinging a ponderous club and threatening his opponents with broken heads. One of his horses was bayoneted severely but without arresting his progress, and when last seen he was thundering down the avenue at a furious pace, and hurling back hideous oaths of defiance at the reorganized ranks through which he had broken. The soldiers had taken aim at him, but the Captain would not give the order to fire, and the foolhardy driver owed his safety to the leniency of the Commander of the Marines.

Hudson ave., Litter Water st., Marshall st., John st., Navy st., Prospect st., and the adjacent alleys were placed under military surveillance. About 20 establishments were seized, and up to a late hour Supervisor Dutcher and Mr. Wass were hunting up another which they expected to seize before dark. Altogether the work was very successful.

About 5 o'clock the troops began to return to the Navy Yard where they will remain until the morning, when they will resume operations.

## WAR NEWS.

VERSAILLES, November 3.—In consequence of the terms proposed yesterday by Thiers, and accepted today by Bismarck, the latter offers to the French an armistice of twenty-five days, to allow general elections to be held throughout France the armastice to be based on military *status in quo* existing on day of signature.

BERLIN, Nov. 3.—The following royal order of the day is published this morning:

"*Soldiers of the Confederate Armies:*—When, three months since, we took the field, I said God would be with our just cause. That this confidence has been fully realized, witness Woerth, Saarbruck, Metz, Sedan Beaumont and Strasburg, each a victory for our arms. To you belongs the merit and glory. You have maintained all the virtues which especially distinguish soldiers. With Metz the last army of the enemy is destroyed. I take this opportunity to thank you all, from General to soldier. Whatever future I look forward to, it is calmly because I know that with such soldiers victory cannot fail.

[Signed] "WILLIAM."

LONDON, Nov. 3.—A correspondent of the *World* was the first civilian allowed to enter Metz, after the capitulation. He found two Americans who had been in Metz during the whole siege—Charles M. Eustice, of Boston, and Dr. Boylon, of New Haven. The latter belonged to the American ambulance. The citizens universally condemn the capitulation and conduct of the defense. There was positively no starvation and very little suffering. The city was full of all descriptions of provisions and prices were moderate. On the walls in public places, the inhabitants have written, "*Bazaine, et Coffinieurers Dux Traitors et Duex Laches.*" The conduct of the French army since the capitulation has been most exemplary, and although the whole army was paid off all arrears and six weeks in advance, there has been very little drunkenness and no uproar. The Prussian officers express surprise at the cleaverness, cleanliness and celerity of the French in making camps, cooking and making all comfortable. The forts in and around Metz were amply provisioned until March next. The post-office was reopened on Oct. 30th under the orders of Herr Stephen, Director General of the North German postal service.

TOURS, November 3.—The journals publish extracts from the *Journal Officiel* of Paris of the 1st, from which it is understood that the Paris Government had decided to accept an armistice, and that Flourens, who awaited a pretext, raised a temporary riot. The *Journal Officiel* says the Hotel de Ville was invaded and committee of public safety proclaimed. The members of the Provisional Government were detained for several hours. About eight o'clock Trochu, Arago and Ferry were freed from the hands of the rioters by a battalion of the National Guards. Favre, Garnier Pages, Simon, General Larrisier and the commander of the One Hundreth Regiment were still held prisoners. It was not until three o'clock in the morning that these lamentable acts were repressed by the interference of some of the battalions of National Guards, who ran up in great numbers, and took up a positions around the Hotel de Ville, headed by Ferry.

The court yards were occupied by the Mobiles, whilst several detachments of National Guards and carbineers were clearing the halls from the mob at the same time. The National Guards, occupying the square, quays and Rue de Rivoli, shouted enthuiastic greetings in honor of Trochu as he passed in front of the troops.

The report of the day's events concludes as follows: "With the armistice tendered are connected other advantages which Paris can easily construe without the necessity of presenting them here, and now the Government of National Defense is upbraided with its acquiescence, as having been weak, perhaps treacherous. A feeble minority, which cannot aim at representing the sentiments of the Parisian population, taking advantage of public emotion, tries to supercede by violence a Government which if conscious of having protected her interests, such as it was never given to any Government to harmonize the interests of a city of two millions of inhabitants, shut up within their walls and the interests of an unlimited liberty. You have participated in this arduous task and you and your continuance will be our force for the future against our enemies, both without and within.

[Signed.] TROCHU.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Bazaine's farewell to his army was as follows: "Soldiers of France: We have been conquered by famine—compelled by our necessities to submit to the destinies of war and constitute ourselves prisoners. Any attempt to break through the enemy's lines would only result in disaster unavailing loss of life. Against these dire extremities it would be useless to contend. Our only recourse is in yielding to the overwhelming force of the enemy. Soldiers of France, comrades, I leave you with a broken heart.

"Your commander,

"BAZAINE."

—There was a child born in Bloomington, Indiana, a short time since, with a perfect waterfall, as large as a man's fist, on the back of its head. The parents had it cut off, which caused the death of the child a few hours afterwards.

## IRWIN FOLLOWS THEM UP.

Quay has evidently been placed *hors de combat*. To my letter of week before last he cries out in his classic, chaste and beautifully expressive—although hackneyed—style, "shoo, fly;"—equivalent to saying: "I am bothered," "I'm puzzled," "I cave in," "I am at my string's end." Again, to last week's communication, he replies that he shall publish "stumpy row" as often as I continue to expose his political rascality. He had better get it stereotyped, because I give him fair warning, I intend to follow him up. His threat is evidently an acknowledgement of his inability to ward off the shafts of truth in any other way than by ridicule. He is driven to the wall, and cries out with Macbeth, "Lay on, Macduff, and d——d be he who first cries hold, enough." Well, Mr. Quay can throw dirt as much and as often as he pleases. It is a kind of argument well adapted to the game he is playing. He can mutilate and publish my private letter to Mr. Henry, (one of his political "ring" pimps) as often as he thinks proper. He cannot by so doing either alter the sentiments intended to be conveyed therein—of which I have nothing to be ashamed or desire to take back—nor deter me from exposing his unmitigated political turpitude and ungrateful desertion and persecution of some of his earliest, best and most zealous friends. He states that I am incompetent to write an article fit to be publiched in a public journal, uncorrected by the publisher, or some other person. I acknowledge this. I have told him so frequently. I never attempted to disguise that fact. I assert, at the same time, in most emphatic language, that I am as competent to do so as his pliant tool—the present Senator from this district—or his master, Simon Cameron.

Last week's ARGUS stated that Quay, Rutan and Shurlock had gone East to "set up the pins" for the election of the next State Treasurer. You was correct in your surmise as to the purpose of their journey. They did go for that object. Dr. Shurlock, between New Galilee and New Brighton, on his way to Philadelphia, told a gentleman of my acquaintance that "he was going East for the purpose of fighting Irwin for the State Treasurship." He was joined by Quay, Rutan, and Mackey who, in company, visited Harrisburg and Philadelphia. On their arrival in the latter city, Quay—the grand tactician in this campaign—impressed Rutan and Shurlock with the idea that it was all-important to the success of their plans that Col. Thos. A. Scott should be induced to withold his support from me. In order to effect this—at Quay's command—they proposed to a Pa. Railroad man *to vote for the nine-million bill* next winter, in consideration that Scott should withhold his support from me. But, here is just where "they put their feet in it," as Rutan always does. The proposal was intended to, and no doubt did, reach the ears of Col. Scott, who is an honorable and a high-minded gentleman; one who scorns such contemptible intrigues as that alluded to above, and holds in utter contempt the sordid and venal instruments by which they are sought to be effected. Col. Scott does not forget that I saved him from the pecuniary embarrassment of as infernal a conspiracy as ever was hatched—in the Spring of 1869—in the brains of a corrupt gang of political gamblers, composed of J. D. Cameron, M. S. Quay, R. W. Mackey and the notorious "Bill Kemble," by which it was purposed to fleece him out of two-hundred and fifty thousand dollars in the transfer of certain bonds; and they would have accomplished their purpose but for my timely interposition.

The manner in which the Janus-faced political villains—Rutan and Shurlock—sought an endorsement by the Beaver County Committee in September last, for their treacherous desertion of me last winter,—by coupling it with a resolution approving their opposition to the nine-million bill—cannot have been forgotten. No sooner, however, is the election over, and the smoke of the big guns scarcely floated away, than they hasten East with the avowed and boasted purpose of "fighting Irwin," and offer in advance of the session of the Legislature, to sell their votes in the market for a price, for my defeat. They offer to vote for the very *nine million bill* they begged the people of Beaver county to thank them for opposing last winter! And this to secure the election of R. W. Mackey or some other tool of the "ring," this winter. Was ever disregard of principle, political double-dealing and deception more glaringly perpetrated upon a confiding, honest, intelligent constituency than this? Was ever perfidy more reckless and bold? Did Beaver county ever send representatives to the Legislature so lacking in integrity and political probity; so wanting in all the elements which constitute the character of faithful legislators, as Messrs. Rutan and Shurlock?—men who are repeatedly and persistently seeking endorsements from their constituents, and as repetedly forfeiting their confidence by the betrayal of their trust? This people were told these men were of "the ring," tricksters, "Sand-bar" speculators, "South-side railroaders," and pliant tools for the carrying out of any scheme concocted by the unprincipled political gambler, M. S. Quay. These charges are corroborated by the conduct of these much endorsed men subsequent to the last election, in their late trip East; and, however strong the aspirations of either of them may be for future political preferment, their course has been so boldly erratic as to have fully satisfied them of the futility of any such chance; hence they are eager to embrace any scheme which will tend "to put money in their purse." They have become desperate. If it were not so, why did Dr. Shurlock make such an extraordinary effort to secure his return—procuring his nomination through fraud and his election by the use of questionable means—when he boasts that his practice as a physician is worth four thousand dollars per annum? And, why the Senator—so clamorous for affidavits to shield him from the effects of his double-dealing—make use of herculean efforts for endorsement, when he could more honorably resign to the credit of his constituents and his pecuniary advantage in the resumption of that lucrative practice of which he publicly boasts abroad?

The Beaver *Radical* was started to uphold Quay's interest. His interest is involved in that of his master, Simon Cameron. They care nothing for the interest of Beaver county, nor of the State, nor of the Republican party any further than it can be made subservient to their sordid purposes. The paper is not self-sustaining. It was not expected to be when established. Its support must be derived from sources outside the recipts of the establishment. Rutan and Shurlock were elected to subserve Quay's purposes. They are *his* representatives; *not* the representatives of the people of their district. They were elected through fraud and deceit, and must carry out the behests of their master—Quay—who was the instigator of the means whereby they were declared nominated and elected. They "must save Quay" at all hazards.—Save him from what? Bankruptcy. How? By the election of Mackey as State Treasurer, or by "snaking" some infamous bill for depleting the public funds thro' the Legisluture.

The *Radical* is a sheet of deception. Quay never goes for the position he advocates in his paper. He published, at one time, an able editorial in support of ex-Governor Curtin for a place in President Grant's cabinet, while at the same time he went to Washington to assist in having Don Cameron appointed Secretary of the Treasury. His object being (in having two candidates from Pennsylvania for places in the Cabinet) to bring so strong a pressure to bear upon the President as to compel him to reject them both. He put up Gov. Geary's name at the mast-head of his paper, for re-nomination for Governor of this State, and after his nomination had been effected, pulled it down. He never had been in favor of him; he only put his name up to deceive the Republicans of Beaver county and get the control of her delegates. He published in the last *Radical* an article from the Harrisburg *Patriot*, a Democratic paper, for the sole purpose of deceiving the people of this county into the belief that he is opposed to Mackey and the Cameron ring, and in favor of amending the State constitution in such a way as to allow the State Treasurer to be elected by the people. While that measure (of which I have always been an advocate) has always hitherto been defeated by the Cameron faction to which he belongs—they having had the control of the State Treasury for the last thirty years, with the exception, perhaps, of but two or three terms. I merely mention these facts for the purpose of showing that the object of Quay's paper is merely to hoodwink the people as to his objective points. And, as I said before, the paper being but a bill of expense, he must have an ulterior object to effect through its agency, which cannot be other than some scheme whereby profit may accrue from the public crib. Quay is in the same boat with Mackey, Cameron, & Co., and must float or go to the bottom with them. It is life or death, pecuniarily with them—or at least with Quay—to have control of the State finances by the election of the next Treasurer; because, on their success in this depends, in the mind of their captain, the re-election of Simon Cameron, or his son Don, to the United States Senate in the winter of 1872. Should they lose the Treasurer, this winter, it will be disasterous to their future political hopes.

The letter from Harrisburg, published in the last *Radical*, signed "W. H. P.," was written by a creature whom Josh Billings would call "the yaller dorg of the ring." It charges me with having a note in bank at that place for $10,000. It is a falsehood. It also charges me with having a note for $4,000, endorsed by Piersol and Geist, in the hands of Dougherty Bros. & Co., which is also false. I never had any financial business with the above named gentlemen.

I am happy to note that the *Radical* published that portion of my last communication which gives the incident of the shooting at the Jones House in Harrisburg. Mr. Quay does not controvert the fact, but endeavors to weaken its force by saying the first he heard of it was, that I told my nephew that on the night of the Treasurer's election he (Quay) entered my room and attempted to fire at me. And further, that Adaire did not vote for me but for Mackey. Now, the truth is as it was related in the anecdote. He did shoot the pistol in the room at the hotel mentioned, and through the head-board of the bed upon which Adaire was reclining. The statement that I had told that he had broken into my room and attempted to shoot me could only have originated in Quay's excited brain; for I never gave utterence to such an idea—never entertained it—it is not true. He dare do no such thing. Mr. Adaire is an honest, upright, truthful architect and prominent house-builder of Philadelphia; has represented his district for the five years, and would have been returned this fall had he been a candidate, and has persistently resisted all attempts at bribery from the Cameron ring. Perhaps they can get his certificate, "over the left." More shot in the locker. Look out!

W. W. IRWIN.

IN answer to the application of the United States' Government for permission to survey the Isthmus of Tehuantepec with a view to locating a route for a ship-canal, Minister Lerdo de Tejada writes to Mr. Nelson, the United States Minister at Mexico:

"President Juarez gladly grants permission to the surveying party to make the exploration, recognizing all the advantages which the construction of a ship-canal would produce if it shall prove practicable. The Governors of the States of Vera Cruz and Oaxaca have been requested to inform the local authorities of those States to aid as far as possible the objects of the expedition, and to protect the exploring parties. Similar instructions have been sent to the military commanders at Minatitlan and other points on the route. The Department of Public Works will appoint a commission to accompany the survey and take part in ist labors."

The tone of the correspondence is exceedingly cordial and satisfactory, and shows that the Mexican officials will earnestly cooperate in the work. The expedition passed Key West on the 30th ult. It would probably arrive at Vera Cruz on Thursday last, when Com. Shufeldt will be informed by Mr. Nelson of the action of the Mexican Government.

—A child named Thomas Howe was smothered to death while lying in bed with another child, at Evansville, last Thursday night.

## MYSTERIOUS MOVEMENTS.

### Extraordinary Activity at Troy Arsenal Without Assignable Cause.

This Troy, New York, dispatch is given for what it is worth: There is really something strange going on at the Watervliet Arsenal at West Troy. The force of women employed there, which has for some years past been very small, is constantly being augmented, and the Arsenal grounds are putting on their old war look. The utmost care is taken to prevent visitors from entering the grounds. The soldiers on duty there have explicit instructions not to converse with citizens in regard to the recent shipments of military equipments and arms. Everything is conducted with the greatest degree of caution and secrecy, and the women are almost constantly under a system of espionage.

This is probably intended to prevent them from making public what they know—that large amounts of military accoutrements have been and are being manufactured. Every day, almost without an exception, boats belonging to the Troy and New York Steamboat Company have carried arms and ammunition, ostensibly for New York harbor. What New York harbor wants with so many arms, or so much ammunition, is a mystery that puzzles others, besides the people of this busy little city.

A contractor named Lawrence, and doing business in West Troy, it is known, has recently entered into a contract for the manufacture of a thousand sets of artillery harness, and harness-makers are being brought from a distance to make them up in short order. Of course these things create a great deal of suspicion in this vicinity, but so far nothing of a reliable nature is known concerning the reason for this activity in these "piping times of peace."

## Death of the Wickedest Man.

John Allen, noted two years ago as the "Wickedest man in New York," died on the 16th of last month, at West Perth, in this State, where his father resides. John, it may be remembered, kept a dance-house and a drinking saloon in Water street, and turned his establishment into a place of daily prayer, under the influence of several gentlemen connected with the Howard Mission. More than a year ago he moved into a large brick building, which he had erected at Roosevelt and Batavia streets, and kept a grocery on the ground floor. The upper stories he rented to families.—At first he attended to business and prospered; but after the death of his wife his old habit of drinking overcame him. He lived in idleness for six months previous to his death and his store was without goods. In August he went to his father's farm and remained there until his disease. He leaves over $100,000, earned chiefly in his nefarious Water street pursuit. While residing in Roosevelt street, he frequently visited the Howard Mission in his sober moments, and professed religion.—*N. Y. Sun.*

WE observe the report of a case in a Chicago Court which shows how the proud and stalwart despot Man may be maltreated by shrinking and oppressed woman. Mary Buckley demanded a divorce from David Buckley, upon the ground that he the said David, was often inebriated. The charge may be true or false, for the case is yet pending. Meanwhile, the Court directed David to give the woman the use of his house and $15 per week. He was also graciously permitted to borrow $700 upon his property, so that he might pay Mrs. Buckley's allowance. Now comes Mrs. B., who informs this Honorable Court that David does not pay up. "Very true," responds, he, "but when I try to raise money on my property, my wife goes to those with whom I am negotiating, and tells them that my title is defective; and moreover she refuses to join in a mortgage. When I go to see my children, as I am permitted to do by the Court, she abuses me, threatens me with violence, and locks the children up." "What can I do, your Honor," concludes David, "under these circumstances?" Righteous was the decision of the Court: "If a woman," it said, "interferes with the husband's business so as to make it impossible for him to comply with the order of the Court, she must take the consequences." This is a wise judge, be he young or old. We take pleasure in stating to the world that his name is Rogers—Judge Rogers of Chicago.

A SINGULAR case of insanity has occurred at Lawrence, Mass. Mr. C. T. Chamberlain, a highly respectable man, experienced an irresistible desire to kill his children, and every morning he was accustomed to count them to make sure that he had not dispatched one or more of them during the night. But Mr. Chamberlain was sane enough to know that he ought to be restrained of his liberty; and accordingly, at his own request, he has been conducted to the Worcester Asylum. He has taken a better course than some murderers, who plead insanity in the dock, and then expect to be let loose precisely as if they were sane, as a great many of them are. Not to restrain a man who may at any time, by his own admission, kill another is simply to legalise homicide.

## Effecting Eulogy.

The following is from a Des Moines paper: "At the funeral of a young man in Des Moines, recently, the service for the dead took place at the dwelling of the parents. After a most pathetic address, which brought tears from all the young ladies present, the minister inquired if any of the dear friends of the deceased wished to say anything on this solemn occasion. A stranger here stepped forward, and after expressing sympathy with the friends of the deceased, remarked that the ways of Providence were inscrutable, and, in this connection, he wished to mention that he was the agent for a first-rate article of hair vigor for the State of Iowa. The corpse had used it for years with great advantage, and he confidently recommended it, especially to the minister and undertaker present, as he preceived they were both painfully bald. "Shake the bottle, gentleman, and rub the matter well in with a stiff brush," said he. At this stage of proceedings a slight disturbance occurred, and the hair vigor man disappeared."

## Pennsylvania Congressmen.

Gov. Geary has issued his proclamation in regard to those returned as elected to Congress, in which he says:

"*Now, Therefore*, I, John W. Geary, Governor as aforesaid, have issued this my proclamation, hereby publishing and declaring that Samuel J. Randall, John V. Creeley, Leonard Myers, Wm. D. Kelley, Alfred C. Harmer, Ephraim L. Acker, Washington Townsend, J. Lawrence Getz, Oliver J. Dickey, John W. Killinger, John B. Storm, L. D. Shoemaker, Ulysses Mercur, John B. Packer, R. J. Haldeman, Benjamin F. Myers, R. Milton Speer, Henry Sherwood, Glenni W. Scofield, Samuel Griffith, Henry D. Foster, James S. Negley, Ebenezer McJunkin and Wm. Mc Clelland, have been returned as duly elected in the several districts as heretofore mentioned, as representatives of the people of this State in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States for the term of two years, to commence from and after the fourth day of March next."

—Of the members of Gen. Grant's staff, at the time the latter was stationed at Cairo, Illinois in 1862, two only are now living—Gen. Hillyer and Major W. W. Leland, of Saratoga. Those who have since died were Gens. McPherson, Rawlins Bowers, Lago and Graham.

## How Simon Cameron Keeps His Friends in Office.

A Washington letter to the Cincinnati *Times* has the following interesting item:

There was considerable talk here about Senator Cameron's part in the late change in the offices of Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Internal Revenue, or rather in regard to the filling of the latter position. It is well known that it was through his influence that a Pennsylvanian received the appointment, as he came up in hot haste as soon as it was announced that there was to be a change, and demanded of the President that his man should have the place. There are probably two hundred persons in that city who hold positions obtained by his influence—officials of all classes, from heads of bureaus down to messengers in departments—to say nothing of the other hundreds in his own State and throughout the country, and on foreign missions. His friends *must* have situations, and he makes it a personal matter to see that they get them. When John W. Forney was Secretary of the Senate, and he and Cameron at that time personal enemies, he put a clerk in Forney's office and kept him there. And he has been known to make the trip from Harrisburg to Washington to have a clerk reinstated in his place.

## Political Meeting at Norfolk—Rioting and Bloodshed.

NORFOLK, Nov. 2.—A large crowd of whites and blacks collected before the city hall, last night, to here political addresses from Hon. George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, and Hon. James M. Platt, member of Congress from this district and candidate for re-election; ex-Governor Wells, of Virginia; Professor Langston (negro), of Howard University, Washington, and others. Ex-Mayor Frank de Cordy was elected Chairman.

After Governor Wells and Secretary Robeson had addressed the crowd, and while Professor Langston was speaking, the meeting was interrupted by a disturbance in the crowd, which soon increased in violence and extent until firearms were very freely used, and several volleys from small arms were fired in rapid succession. At the commencement of the firing, the crowd broke in wild disorder, scattering in every direction. The police attempted to quiet the disturbance, but, owing to their small force, were unable to accomplish much.

After the crowd had dispersed it was found that no one had been killed, but many whites and blacks had been wounded. Among the seriously wounded was John T. Daniel, a well-known white citizen of this city, and a leading Republican who occupied a position on the speaker's stand. He was wounded in the head by a bullet. This morning a negro, badly cut, was found dead in an alley, a few squares from the scene of last nights row.

## Marriage in Illinois.

For instance, at Bloomington a young gentleman bearing the primitive name of Adam, leads a young woman to a private altar, and is surruptitiously joined to her. The new-made pair keep their secret, and the virgin wife returns to the residence of her papa. Becoming impatient, the bridegroom goes to the parental mansion, produces the certificate and demands immediate possession of his better moiety. Upon this the ungrateful bride, seeing a tornado gathering upon her father's brow, with an impudence which does credit to her sex, actually denies that she is married at all! The poor, repudiated husband is ferociously kicked out of the front door by the enraged pater familias. Recovering his center of gravity, he proceeds to institute an action for divorce. This shows that under the rude treatment to which he has been subjected, his love (and who can wonder at it?) has been changed to a bitter hatred. If it were otherwise, why, in the name of common sense, did he not sue out a writ of habeas corpus, which would speedily have placed the young woman with the short memory in his arms? Moreover, it is extremely difficult to see upon what ground poor Adam's libel for divorce can be obtained. Certainly, there has been no desertion, for the knot is only three weeks old. But a first-rate action, with a nice prospect of damages might be brought against the passionate parent—and that is what we should have recommended.

—A Miss Ella Frerer, 16 years old, and a Virginian, died in one of the interior counties of the "Old Dominion" a few days ago, after a short attack of typhoid fever. The body was appropriately arranged for the grave, and transported to Washington City, where it arrived last week. While waiting removal to the grave one of the friends of the dead girl in casually placing some flowers on the body by chance touched the hands, folded on the breast, and screamed with horror at finding them quite warm and life-like. Medical assistance was summoned, it was found that the girl, after three days of apparent death, was in a state of suspended animation and might possibly be resuscitated. A strong electrical battery was called into play and a number of vigorous shocks administered. The form gradually assumed a life-like appearance, and at the moment of highest expectation, when all present thought life successfully restored, the feeble flame, apparently for a moment revived, went out, leaving the body rigid and cold. The physician, one of the most eminent in Washington, believes that the phenomenon was caused by the too free use of opium in treating for the disease.

—Albert E. Frazier, a full blooded Indian, is in Highland University, Kansas, preparing for the ministry, and there are said to be ten there desiring to enter for the same purpose.

—At Terre Haute the other day, a little son of D. W. Voorhes lost an eye by the blow of a stone thrown by another boy on the street.

—The Evansville *Journal* of Friday relates the ghostly experience of two sober men who left that city for Rockford in a buggy, one night recently, and were troubled on the way with the unaccountable uplifting of their horse or vehicle two or three feet from the ground several times. When the buggy was up the horse had no power to pull it down until the invisible force let go.

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New Millinery Establishment

IN ROCHESTER.

MRS. S. T. NEAL

Would inform the public of Rochester and vicinity that she has just opened a

NEW MILLINERY STORE

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A short distance above Cross' store,

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DRESS-MAKING

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In all its branches. Childrens' clothing, Shirts, &c., made to order; work to be relied on. A call solicited,

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$10 MADE FROM 50 Cents. Something urgently needed by everybody. Call and examine, or samples sent (postage paid) for 50 cents that retail easily for $10. R. L. WOLCOTT, 181 Chatham Sq., New York. nov2.4w

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BEST STORY PAPER IN THE UNIVERSE. A Prize to every subscriber. Send stamp for Prize Circular and Specimen. E. ELLIOTT, Publisher, Boston, Mass.

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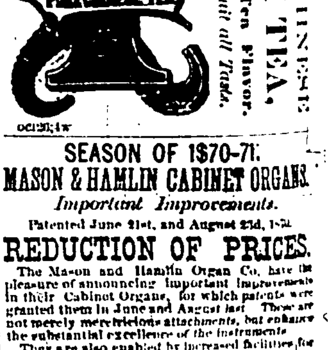

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WANTED—AGENTS, ($20 per day) to sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the under feed, makes the lock stitch, (alike on both sides,) and is fully licensed. The best and cheapest Family Sewing Machine in the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARKE & CO., Boston, Mass.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Chicago, Ill. or St. Louis Mo. sept21.3m

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DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES AND BUILDING TIMBER.

Having purchased the territorial interest of Mr J. C. Anderson, owner of the several Patents covering certain improvements in the construction and joining of weatherboards and lining for houses and other buildings, we are the only persons authorized to make and sell the same within the limits of Beaver county. Parties interested will please observe this.

Carpenters' Supplies Constantly on Hand.

Every manner of shop work made to order.

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# The Beaver Argus.

**Beaver, Pa., Nov. 9, 1870.**

*Circulation Over Twelve Hundred.*

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**State of the Thermometer** for the week ending November 5th 1870.

| | | 7 A. M. | 2 P. M. | 9 P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. | 30 | 45 deg. | 52 deg. | 59 deg. |
| " | 31 | 45 deg. | 50 deg. | 39 deg. |
| Nov. | 1 | 35 deg. | 55 deg. | 39 deg. |
| " | 2 | 32 deg. | 65 deg. | 53 deg. |
| " | 3 | 47 deg. | 52 deg. | 45 deg. |
| " | 4 | 39 deg. | 54 deg. | 49 deg. |
| " | 5 | 48 deg. | 55 deg. | 43 deg. |

R. T. TAYLOR.

## TIME TABLE.

**Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.**—Trains going East leave Beaver Station as follows: Morning Express, 9.17; Evening Express, 2.14; Mail, 5.43 p. m.

Trains going West leave Beaver Station as follows: Mail, 7.43 a. m.; Express, 3.55 p. m.; Accommodation, 5.43 p. m.

**Pitt. Ft. W. & C. R. R.**—Trains going East leave Rochester Station (at end of bridge) as follows: Beaver Falls Accom. 6.03 a.m.; Enon accom. 7.10 a. m.; New Castle accom. 8.30 a. m.; B. Falls accom. 12.40 p. m.

Trains going West leave Rochester Station (at end of bridge) as follows: B. F. accom. 10 a. m.; Enon accom. 5.13 p. m.; Erie night express 5.45 p. m.; B. F. accom. 7.37 p. m.

Trains going East leave Rochester (Upper) Depot as follows: B. F. accom. 6.05 a. m; Enon accom. 7.15 a. m.; New Castle accom. 8.40 a. m; Chicago exp. 10.58 a. m; Beaver Falls accom. 12.15 p. m.; Chicago Mail 2.05 p. m; Erie exp. 4.10 p. m; Chicago exp. 6.03 p. m; Erie mail 9.55 p. m.

Trains going West, leave Rochester (Upper) Depot as follows: Chicago mail 6.15 a. m.; Erie exp. 8.25 a. m; Beaver Falls accom. 9.55 a. m.; Chicago exp. 11.30 a. m.; Chicago exp. 2.55 p. m; New Castle accom. 4.30 p. m.; Erie exp. 5.43 p. m; Beaver Falls accom. 7.36.

**The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the ARGUS to-day:**

Special Notice—L. & T. L. Oldshue.
Special Notice—Jas. Spriggs.
Wanted—Roberts, Hollingshead & Co.
For Sale—Inquire at this office.
Furniture for Sale—L. G. Kniffen.
Special Notice—S. & J. Snellenburg.
Special Notice—N. R. Johnston.
Special Notice—Schiff & Steinfeld,
Notices—This office.
Special Notices—Hugo Andriessen.

☞ Mulvanon Lime Kilns, Vanport. Best lime at the lowest price. [je22tf

I. HANAUER has a beautiful Stock of Hats, bonnets, plumes, flowers, ribbons, bonnet-silks, &c., now on hand. Sept. 21;tf

☞ New Carpet Store Bridgewater. oct26;3w.

**The** members of the U. P. Church, Greenville, Mercer county, gave a supper and donation for the benefit of their pastor, on the 22d ult., which amounted to $330. It was a very pleasant affair throughout.

☞ New Carpet Store Bridgewater, oct26;3w.

**J. D. Bernd,** Corner Fifth Avenue and Market street, up stairs, Pittsburgh, importer and Jobber of *Ribbons, Silks, Velvets* and *Millinery Goods, Ladies* and *Children's Velvet, Plush* and *Felt Hats.*

Wholesale dealers will find at this house one of the most complete stocks and prices as low as can be found anywhere East and West.

☞ Orders promptly attend to. o19;4

OSTRICH PLUMES—The largest and best assortment ever brought to Rochester. Price for genuine fall quill from 50 cents to $4.00; and velvet hats for 75 cents at Will Smith & Co.'s, Rochester. nov2;2t

A BEAUTIFUL stock of Hoop-Skirts and Corsets, at I. Hanauer's Bazar of Fashion, Bridgewater, Pa. sept. 21:tf

SAVE 10 per cent. by buying your goods of Will Smith & Co., Rochester, They sell 10 per cent. cheaper than any one this side of Pittsburgh.

☞ Blank Orders on Treasurer of School Districts, just printed and for sale at this office.

**Gen. Irwin** only asks $100 for that splendid Devon Cow and calf, advertised in our last issue at $1,000;—a printer's blunder. Perhaps the kine are really worth that amount; hence the mistake.

**List** of letters remaining in Beaver Post Office, November 1st, 1870:

Miss Rosa Anderson,
Jacob Clark,
Miss Giles A. Dayton,
Mr. Wm. Grove, sr.,
Miss Lillie Grove,
Rev. Wm. Johnston,
Mrs. Benjamin Markal,
Mrs. Thomas M'Donold,
Miss Bettie McCane,
Mrs. Mellow,
Mrs. C. S. Onstott,
Capt. Isaac N. Onstott,
Onstott & Rambo,
William H. Rambo, esq.,
Mrs. Rachel C. Sinclair,
Mrs. Hattie Sergent, (2.)
MARY A. McGAFFICK, P. M.

BUTTER and eggs taken in exchange for Dry Goods and Millinery Goods, at Will Smith & Co.'s, Rochester. n2;2t

☞ Carpets in great variety Bridgewater. oct26;3w.

☞ Blank Warrants to Collectors of School Tax neatly printed, and for sale at this office.

REFITTED—Smith's Photograph Gallery, Rochester. Will himself is now operating and guarantees satisfaction. He can take you a picture small enough for a locket or as large as yourself. n2;4t

BEAVER Candies and Confectionaries, warrented fresh and pure, at the Beaver Drug Store.

FALL OPENING at I. Hanauer's Bazar of Fashion, Bridgewater, Pa. sept. 21:tf.

☞ Medical Electricity. — Dr. J. S. Winans is fully prepared to treat all kinds of disease, by this method. I can give the best references as to its success, in many cases at hand. Chronic Disease of all kinds made a speciality.—See essay on medical electrictiy by S. E. Adams in this week's ARGUS. Office and residence, Diamond, Rochester, Pa. nv2;3t

☞ Blank Agreements between Teachers and Boards of School Directors, for sale at this office.

YARD WIDE, all wool, country Flannel 41 cts. a yard; white and black plaid Flannel 18 cts. a yard; 20 spring-hoop skirts 50 cts.; one set gents' underwear for $1.00; merrimac prints 12½ cts; heavy yard wide muslin 12½ cts.; lace collars 15 cts.; 2 boxes gents' paper collars for 25 cts.; nice plaids from 20 to 70 cts. a yard —a great bargain. Compare these prices with others, and remember that we will not be undersold, Will Smith & Co. 2t

### Unclaimed Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Rochester, Pa., Nov. 1st, 1870:

Barton, W M
Barr, Miss Maria
Chaffee, James
Davis, John M
Day, Mrs Kate
Fleming, Miss M
Grim, jr., John
Graham, Mrs M E
Hoover, John E
Herron, T F
Johnston, Mrs I,
Lambright, Miss M
McClain, Thos
Paker, Mrs Jane S
Suckers, Ann
Winchell, Frank
Weston, Francis

T. M. TAYLOR, P. M.

NEW BRIGHTON SEMINARY. — The Winter Session will begin on Monday, December 5th. nov9;2w

THE best place to buy clothing is where you get good home-made goods at a reasonable price. S. & J. Snellenburg are exclusively in the business. Fifteen hands are continually kept at work and the sales go on. Ask your neighbor where he bought that good fitting garment. Answer—Of S. & J. Snellenburg, Broadway, New Brighton.

[Written for the Beaver Argus]

## BEAUTIFUL EVENING STAR.

BY ESTELLE WAYNE.

Beautiful evening star!
Shining so bright and fair,
Away up in the sky so far!
Would I were with thee there.
Thou art the same—the very same—
Thou wert long, long ago, [flame,
When I watched with joy thy glim'ring
And hope seemed in thy glow.

Beautiful evening star!
Thou art shining so sweet to-night,
Methinks I see the "gates ajar"
And heaven revealed to sight.
How like an angel thou dost seem
In the firmament above!
And, as I watch thy mellow beam,
I feel that God is love.

Beautiful evening star!
And thou a world like this?
Does wickedness thy beauty mar?
And sin destroy thy bliss?
Do the people of thy clime
Know want, and pain, and toil?
Do the fruits of woe and crime
Pollute thy glorious soil?

Beautiful evening star!
It surely cannot be;
It seems to me thy creatures are
From all such evils free;
That peace and love dwell in each heart;
That angels pluck thy flowers;
And that rich music—heavenly art—
Is heard within thy bowers.

O, would that I could soar
From this dark world of sin,
And place my foot upon thy shore,
And see what is therein.
Alas! how much there is to learn!
How little do we know?
While here I watch thy taper burn,
My mind with fancies glow.

Beautiful evening star!
Thou dost God's love proclaim;
Thou teachest that his blessings are
Bestowed on all, the same.
And I would pray that grace Divine
Unto my soul be given,
That after death I, too, may shine
As thou, bright star, in heaven.

For the Beaver Argus.

"There is a word of plural number,
A foe to peace and human slumber;
Now any word you choose to take,
By adding s you plural make,
But if you add an s to this,
How strange the matamorphosis;
Plural is plural then no more,
And sweet what bitter was before."

**Col. R. Walton,** of Industry, sends us three gallons of sorghum molasses.—We feel our inability to acknowledge in fitting terms the magnitude of the obligation the Colonel has placed us under for this sweet present. The fact is, the Colonel "can bang the boots off the priest," or any other man in this "neck of woods," in the manufactue of that article. Ain't it good "to sop buckwheat cakes and slap-jacks in?" You'd better believe it. Butler county is not the only place where buckwheat cakes are eaten, nor "Unkle Jake" the only man fond of 'em. When good living is to be discussed count us in. The Colonel's molasses are as clear as water, thick as honey and sweet as—as—sweet can be. "Sorgum Syrup," Col. Dick calls it. Perhaps that is the better name; yet 'twould taste as sweet to call it by any other. The virtue is in the article itself, made manifest in the eating of it, of which we do a large share about this time of the year.

Col. Walton gives us some hints with regard to the manufacture of sorghum which, we think, will be interesting to those engaged in that business. He says after the cane just cleverly shoots, he cuts and shocks it in the barn for eight or ten days before running it through the mill. It takes less evaporation to reduce the juice to syrup, and makes a finer flavored article; because, the rolls do not compress so much green extraneous matter from the stock to mingle with the sacharine fluid.

Col. Walton is of opinion the *Radical* does him injustice by applying the rank *Captain* to him, when its editor knows he has been promoted to a *Colonelcy.*

PURE WINES and Liquors for Medical use. We have on hand now a large assortment of Pure Imported Wines, suitable for Medical and Sacramental purposes, viz: Port, Sherry, Madeira, Malaga, Rhine and Bordeaux Wines, also California Native Grape Wines, which we will sell at Eastern prices. Hugo Andriessen's, Beaver Drug Store.

**Baldwin's Patent Gas Light.**—The undersigned citizens of Monongahela City, take pleasure in attesting to the advantages of this Portable Self Generating Gas Burner, having used it for some months in our respective dwellings and places of business. We find it simple in construction and easy of management—combing safety and economy; —always ready and easily lighted, and costing a mere trifle in comparison with the *splendid light* which it gives. Our city is lighted by Street Lamps constructed also upon the same principal. There seems to be no possibility of *explosion*—not a single accident having occurred since its introduction in our Town—some nine months ago.

Mark Borland, Dry Goods Store.
Richard Stockdale, Tannery.
G. T. Scott, Dry Goods Store.
Thomas Wilson, O. M. C. A. Grocery.
Silas Haley, Clothing Store.
Sol Oppenheimer, Clothing Store.
W. L. S. Wilson, Drug Store.
W. C. Cravin, Grocery.
S. P. Keller, Dry Goods Store.
O. C. House, Merchant & Coal Dealer.
Chill Hazzard, Rep. Printing Office.
E. Downer, Stove & Tin Warehouse.

ON the *Weekly Medical Report* of Drs. L. & T. L. Oldshue 132 Grant St. Pittsburgh the number of cases treated during the week ending Nov. 5th 1870 was 167, To those living at a distance they say.

"We would suggest the following points of observation for those who contemplate sending to us for medicines or examination.

In collecting a specimen of *urine* for analysis, take that first passed in the morning.

Send about *two* ounces, in a clean vial well corked.

To avoid confusion of name and cases, always give the *name* of the patient in full.

Be sure to give the *age* of the patient. In fact, to know the *age* is not only necessary to the proper regulation of doses of medicine, but is indispensible to a correct examination of the case."

**Game Law.**—For the benefit of our sportsman we give below the game law as it now stands:

Patridge or Quails shall not be killed for a period of three years, under a penalty of Ten Dollars for each and every bird so killed.

Pheasants and Ruffled Grouse can be killed between the 1st day of August and 20th day of December.

Woodchuck can be killed between the 1st day of September and the 11th day of November.

Rabbits, can be killed between the 1st day of August and the 1st day of January.

Reed birds, can be killed between the 1st day of September and the 31st day of December.

Deer can be killed between the 1st day of September and the 20th day of December.

English and Grey Snipe, can be killed between the 1st day of September and the 15th day of November.

Wild Turkeys can be killed between the 1st day of October, and the 1st day of January.

Fox, and Grey Squirrels can be killed between the 1st day of August and the 1st day of January.

Trout, may be caught during the months April, May, June and July, and only with a hook and line.

**A Lucky Family.**—Mrs. Merriman, wife of Mr. H. Merriman, of Beaver Co., learned quite recently that she is one of the heirs of Sir Francis Drake, of England, and there falls to her the snug sum of $500,000. Mrs. Merriman, it is stated, is uniquestionably a lineal descendant of Sir Francis, but in what degree of relationship is not yet known. The husband and son of the *fortunate* lady are now in philadelphia, in consultation with both American and English attorneys for the purpose of effecting a speedy adjustment of the claim.

**Brought to Jail**—Tuesday a man named Scott *alias* Cox, was brought to the jail in Beaver on a charge of robbing a safe in the railroad office in New Brighton a week or ten days ago. "Scott" was arrested in Pittsburgh, through the efforts of Detective Hague of that city. The detective, it seems, got hold of Scott's accomplice—"Black Jack"—who "blowed," but insists that he only stood guard while "Scott" entered the railroad office, blew open the safe and took some fifteen or twenty dollars from it. After "Black Jack" divulged, he took one of Hague's officers to a stone quarry, about midway between Rochester and New Brighton, and handed over the tools used in blowing the safe open. "Black Jack" is held in the Allegheny county jail to be used as a witness against "Scott" when his trial takes place at our next term of court.

**Terrible Accident.**—On Wednesday evening last a driver at the Mingo Works, Staib and Hutchenson, named Joseph Mollison, about 14 years of age, met with a horrible death, falling between the wagon and the rib, or side of the entry, and being actually crushed to death. He was seated on the front car, of a train of six cars, holding on by one hand, resting on the bumper, and it is supposed in turning to rest himself he slipped and swung around between the tops and the rib, thus catching his head, which was literaly smashed, cutting off his nose, cracking his skull, breaking his left arm and bruising his body. The mule strangely stopped at once, thus saving the corpse from being cut all to pieces. George Cowan his half brother who was riding the rear car came forward and found Joseph dead, and lying between the first and second wagon. This boy has been peculiarly unforunate all summer. Having broken his arm he fell in the long grass one eveining some time afterwards while driving the cows home, and broke it over again. He was just recovering fully from this second fracture when he met the accident which cost his life, and singular to say his left arm was again broken about five inches from the same place.—*Monongahela Republican.*

NO ARMISTICE!—The war of supremacy is still raging between the clothing merchants of New Brighton. Schiff & Steinfeld now offer their whole stock—of their own make—of clothing at prices which will defy competition. They are now selling gents cassimere suits at $10; and are making up clothing to order at lower figures than ever.

**Mrs. McGuffin,** mother of Judge L. L. McGuffin, died at New Castle, last week, at the advanced age of ninety years.

**Cleveland** came near being the scene of another shooting affair on Monday. John P. Martin; of Canton, Ohio, a middled aged young man whose young wife had eloped a few weeks ago with a young man named Benjamin Brown, having learned that the runaway and her paramour were living in Cleveland, came there with forgiviness at heart for the errant wife and pistol in pocket for Brown. Brown, it seems; however, had known of his proposed coming, deserted his victim a few hours in advance and disappeared. Martin, tender-hearted, took the stray young spouse to his bosom, although she did not seem to return the affection, and the two returned to Canton.

**On** Saturday night, about 2 o'clock: Mr. Bake's store in Webster, was broken open by some parties as yet not arrested, and goods to the amount of several hundred dollars taken A horse, saddle and bridle were missing the same evening from the stable of J. Bamsford, a butcher living near Webster, supposed to be taken by the same party who robbed the store.—*Mong. Republican.*

**Man Killed.**—On Thursday the 27, ult., in Huntingdon at 5 o'clock p. m. the engine formely known as the Huntingdon, after having brought in the train from Mt. Dallas, was being put away by Mr. Jerry Wiltz, and while standing at the water station receiving water in the tank it blew up, instantly killing said Mr. Wiltz and seriously if not fatally injuring a boy by the name of Hicks.—*Bedford Inquirer.*

**A Warning.**—Farmers in that section will do well to heed the warning given them by the operation of horse thieves in other localities and protect themselves against their games. The following ruse has been practiced in many places: Four men have been driving a profitable trade in horse flesh throughout this Sate. Two of them go in advance with a horse and buggy, sel the horse, purchase a less costly one and start for the next town. The following day the other two arrive in hot haste, inquire for the two that had left, learn that they have sold the horse, claim it as theirs, gain possession of the animal, and start off to practice the same swindle elsewhere.—*Exchange.*

**Accident.**—Mr. W. J. Snodgrass, from near Sheakleyville, while working in G. K. Miller's saw mill, in Greenwood township, on Monday, had his right arm taken off between the elbow and shoulder by a buzz saw. This is the second man who has lost an arm in the same way, and in the same mill, within two years. Mr. Snodgrass was married about two weeks ago, and although he is unfortunate in losing an arm, he is, on the other hand, fortunate in having a young wife to care for him in his affliction. Mr. S. is doing well.—*Crawford Journal.*

**On** Thursday of last week the dwelling of Mr. Henry Crocker of Neshannock township was burned. The fire originated from an imperfect flue. The family were at dinner at the time and the fire so took them by suprise that but few things were saved.—*Lawrence Journal.*

**On** Saturday last, Henry Grinner, a farmer, living in Jefferson township, Butler county, committed suicide by cutting his throat. He went out to the field in the morning, to commence harvesting buckwheat, and when his little daughter went to call him, he was found with his throat cut from ear to ear; and his razor clasped in his hand. He had for several days acted strangely, and the cause of the suicide is supposed to have been temporary insanity. Deceased was about fifty years of age, and leaves a wife and several children.

**After** a marriage ceremony had been performed in a church in Adrian, Michigan, the bride, when receiving the congratulations of her friends, shed tears, according to the usual custom, at the sight of which the groom followed suit, and wept copiously. After his friends had succeeded in calming him, he said he couldn't help it, for he felt as bad about it as she did.

**A New Swindle.**—A Patent Roofing getleman calls on a substantial farmer and wishes to make him an agent for the Cleveland Metallic Roofing Company. The farmer consents to act as agent, expecting to gain in the enterprise. The Cleveland man then proceeds to draw up an order on the Metallic Roofing Company which the agent signs. This is all right, so far, but the city gentleman wants a duplicate of the order, and so the agent is requested to put his signature to a second paper, being assured that it is just like the first one, and the Cleveland gentleman then departs with a note for $150, which he sells at a discount, the $150 note being the second paper the agent signed. This game is being practiced in a neighboring county, and our readers would do well to be on their guard, and sign no papers which they have not previously inspected.—*Crawford Journal.*

A few days ago John Guilliland and Joseph Mowery, of Conneaut tp., Crawford county, were chopping down a tree, when Mowery's ax flew off the handle and struck Guilliland on the side of the heel immediately below the ankle joint, splitting the bone in two, and inflicting a most terrible wound. Mr. Guilliland has not been able to leave his bed since, and fears are being entertained that he will, be a cripple for life.

**Fire.**—The dwelling of Mr. Thomas Chess of Salem tp., was destroyed by fire about two o'clock on Friday evening last. The family was aroused by the noise of the fire, but the flames had made such progress as to prevent them from saving any of their clothing or furniture. Mr. Chess also lost $210 in money, which he had in the house at the time, and was unable to secure it. His entire loss is between fourteen and fifteen hundred dollars, which is partially covered by insurance in the Pymatuning Mutual.—*Mercer Dispatch.*

**The** following, in a printed bill, was sent to a gentleman of this county from England. The missing man referred to, is supposed to be Napoleon III:

"Missing, from Southport, about the third of next month, 1870, a tall-complexioned *young man*, about five feet six inches of age, height about 37 years. Had on when last seen a pair of swallow-tail sealskin trousers, with sausage stripes; fashionable mutton cutlet waistcoat, with cast iron trimmings; double-barrelled frock coat, with tripe colar and tobacco lining; water-tight canvas boots, with patient leather tops, laced up at the sole; is deaf and dumb of one eye, and hard of hearing with the other; slightly pocked-marked at the back of the head; stoops upright when he walks croked; a slight impediment in his look, and wears a Grecian bend on his upper lip; whiskers cut off short inside. Was carrying an empty carpet box in each hand, and a wooden bag in the other, containing screw steamers, railway tunnels, and blacking; was born before his younger brother, his mother being présent on the occasion. Any one giving such information as will leave him where he is, will be persecuted as the law directs. For particulars, apply at the Amalgamated Lunatic, Piano, and Music Infirmary Co., Limited, Nevill street, Southport. *By Order.*

**The** Lancaster *Express* of Wednesday says: A singular and fatal accident occurred near David Landis's mill, in West Lampeter township, yesterday morning, at the residence of Mrs. John Worth. Early in the morning of that day a son of Mrs. Worth, aged about thirteen years, with a smaller brother, went on the garrot to examine a mouse trap which he had set the evening previous. In reaching the trap the boys were obliged to pass under a lot of tobacco hanging on the rafters, which ignited from their candle. An explosion followed, from the effects of which the oldest boy's hair was singed, and his face badly burned. The small boy informed his mother of the affair, who at once proceeded to the scene of the accident, where she found her boy in a helpless condition. She carried him down stairs and called some of her neighbors, but before any relief could be administered death took place. There is some uncertainty as to the cause of the explosion which occurred. From the fact that there was a canister of rock powder standing uncorcked under the tobacco—of the existence of which the family had no knowledge—it is supposed that a spark of fire fell into the canister from the burning tobacco, causing the explosion.

**Visit of Speaker Blaine.**—Hon. James G. Blaine, Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, arrived here on Saturday last and remained until this (Tuesday) morning when he left for home. Mr. Blaine, as is well-known to many of our people, is a native of West Brownsville, in this county, and was a resident of our own town several years, during which time he passed through a regular course of study at Washington College, graduating with the honors of that institution in 1847. After an absence of a little more than twenty years, he determined to embrace the opportunity afforded by the present respite from his public duties to pay a brief visit to the scenes of his boyhood to receive the greetings of his old friends and recall early memories which he cherished with a vividness that is truly remarkable. Notwithstanding the lapse of time and the engrossing duties that have meanwhile occupied his attention, scarcely a single incident connected with his residence among us seems to have faded from his recollection, and as he passed to and fro through the place calling upon his old acquaintances he astounded them all by the marvellous accuracy with which he described the town and its people as they were a quarter of a century ago. He was of course warmly welcomed by those who were his friends and associates when he lived among us a youth, "to fortune and to fame unknown," and all of whom sincerely rejoice in his present advancement and well deserved distinction. Like all men of solid and true merit he wears his high honors with becoming modesty, worthily filling his seat once graced by Henry Clay. Should his life and health be spared, we doubt not still higher honors are in store for him, and in the promotion which awaits him in the future none will rejoice more heartily than the friends of his youthful days in the county which he is proud to claim as his birth place.—*Washington Reporter.*

For the Argus.

MR. EDITOR:—The last *Radical*, makes a contemptibly mean fling at Gen. Irwin, in reference to house rent due Mr. Snitger for five or six weeks that Irwin occupied it, when Sheriff. When the General went into office, as Sheriff of Beaver county, the present Sheriff's dwelling was not completed. The duties of his office required his presence in this borough; the county was bound to furnish him a house, as it had done former Sheriffs, and as it still continues to do to subsequent officers of that kind. By order of the County Commissioners he moved into a house belonging to Hugh Anderson, and remained there until the Sheriff's-house, attached to the jail was so far completed as as to admit of its occupation by his family. He supposed the county had long since paid Mr. Anderson. If it has not, all that gentleman has to do, is to make out his bill against the county and receive his pay. I do not object to see a fair political fight; but, the resort to such contemptibly vulgar scandal as the above is too disgusting to be tolerated by a justice-loving people.

Mr. Quay, editor of the Beaver *Radical*, should be the more particularly cautious how he admits to his columns such hits as the above, since he is not invulnerable to the effect of such attacks. Why was "*the largest building* in Beaver, except the Methodist Church," erected and secured to the proper use and behoof of Mrs. M. S. Quay, if Mr. M. S. Quay had not thought the possibility of his political gambling in State Treasurer stock might result in pecuniary disaster? Now, I am not finding fault with that editor, for securing a competency to his wife, and a home for himself, when the funds were in his hands; but, while he contemplated how the property could be secured against the possible execution of future creditors, he must necessarily have meditated the contingency of at some day being unable to meet his liabilities, and would let those holding them "whistle for their money." How would a special notice of this kind read:

☞ "For best millinery goods call at the most extensive store of that class in Beaver county, *Mrs. Quay's Block*, cor. Third street and the Diamond, Beaver, Pa."

Yet, such would be the correct reading according to the generally accepted opinion as to the ownership of "the largest house in Beaver, except the Methodist Church."

IOS.

## PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTS. GAZETTE,
MONDAY, Nov. 7, 1870.

APPLES—We can report continued large receipts, but with a continued good demand prices are fully maintained, $2.50 @3 per bbl for fair to good, and $3.25@3.50 for choice. The great proportion of the arrivals are in good condition and holders are stiff, feeling confident that if they cannot get their price now, all they have to do is to hold—as it is only a question of time.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 60@75 cts. per gallon, as to quality.

BEANS—In limited supply and with an improved demand prices are firmer and higher. We now quote at $2.00@2.50 per bushel, the outside figure for prime navy.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Sales at $4. per cwt.

BUTTER—There is no improvement to note in the demand, and while the market continues dull with a supply considerable in excess of the demand, there is no change to note in prices. Sales at 25@28 for fair to medium, and 30@32 for prime to choice.

CIDER—Is selling all the way from $6@10 per bbl. as to quality.

CRANBERRIES—Sales at $12@15 per bbl for common to prime eastern cultivated; Seckett's quoted at $17@18.

CHEESE—Is reported steady. Western Reserve, 14@14½; Ohio Factory, 15 @15½; Ohio Goshen, 15@16; and New York Goshen, 16@17.

FLOUR—The receipt seems to be increasing but with a fair local demand, prices are maintained. Sales of spring wheat at $5.75a6—$6.25 for choice brands of baker's flour. Winter wheat flours are being sold at $6a6.50 for red wheat, and $7 for choice white wheat. Rye flour $5.25a5.50 and dull.

GRAIN—There is a continued steady milling demand for wheat, and prices are maintained; sales of 225 sacks red at $1,20@1,22, and we can report a sale of white at $1,35; quotations may be fairly given at $1,15@1,20 for former, and $1,30 @1,35 for the latter. There is no change whatever in Oats with the exception perhaps that the demand is hardly as brisk; we continue to quote at 43@45c. buying, and 47@48c, selling, that for round lots, and 49@50c for small lots in store. There is rather more enquiry for corn, though there is no particular change in prices; sales 2 cars new at 55c; 1 do at 56, and 1 do at 60c. Old is quotable at 73@75c. Little or nothing is doing in Rye, and prices are nominal at 80 buying and 85 selling. The Barley market continues dull; nearly all the brewers seem to be pretty well supplied, and, for the present at least, are not disposed to buy; quotations may be given at 80@90 for spring, and 90a$1 for fall; sales 1 car No 2 Ohio spring at 80c and 500 bush prime fall at $1.

GROCERIES—The grocery market is devoid of anything new or important. We can report a continued steady demand for Sugar and Coffees, while in regard to prices there are no changes whatever.

PROVISIONS—The stock of old meat is about exhausted, and there is so little doing that quotations cannot be given. We can report arrivals of some new green meats, which will soon be ready to be placed in the market.

POULTRY—Live chickens quoted at 50a55c per pair, and dressed at 12a14c ℔. Live Turkeys, $1,00a1,50 each; dressed at 16a18c ℔.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is in demand at $2,10a2,12 with little or none offering. Nothing doing in clover or timothy seeds.

**Stoneroad's Cathartic Syrup, Used in** all cases instead of PILLS, EPSOM SALTS, CASTOR OIL, &c. Highly flavored. Pleasant to take. Children like it. Price 50 cents. Wholesale. R. E. Sellers & Co., 45 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. je8;1y

## *Married.*

WALTON—SMALL.—On Tuesday, September 29, 1870, in Rochester, by Esq. Sholes, Mr. Richard T. Walton of Industry, to Miss Fannie M. Small of Vanport, both of Beaver county, Pa. (*Radical* copy.)

GILLELAND — HAMILTON.—At the residence of Dr. T. C. Wallace, Rochester, Pa., Nov. 3, 1870, by the Rev. J. M. Shields, Mr. John C. Gilleland of Ogle, Pa., and Miss Maria S. Hamilton of Break Neck, Butler county, Pa.

WINKLE—LUNDIS.—By the Rev. J. M. Smith, on the 27th of Sept. 1870, Mr. J. Winkle, and Miss C. J. Lundis, both of Beaver Co., Pa.

BUNZO—FEAZEL.—By the Rev. J. M. Smith, on the 1st of Nov. 1870, Mr. G. R. Bunzo, and Miss M. J. Feazel, both of Beaver Co., Pa.

## *New Advertisements.*

FOR SALE!—A rosewood, piano-cased Melodeon, entirely new, with four stops and five octaves. Inquire at this office. nov9;4w.

WANTED!—A General Agent for Beaver county, for the Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. Liberal inducements to the right man. For terms and circulars, address Smith, Roberts & Hollingshead, Managers, South-east corner 5th and Walnut streets, Philadelphia. [nov9;tf.

### HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE FOR SALE.

Having closed my Dwelling House on Water street, Rochester. I will sell my entire outfit of household furniture, at private sale. All the articles are quite new, having been in use but a short time, and consist of parlor set in walnut and rep, dining-room set in walnut; marble-top side board; chamber sets; ingrain carpets; beds and bedding; kitchen furniture, &c., &c. Parties wishing any of the above articles, will find this a good oportunity to procure them at low figures. I will be found at the office of the Pittsburgh National Plow Company. L. G. KNIFFEN. nov9;tf.

### LADIES make 10 DOLLARS

a day soliciting subscriptions to the lately enlarged and illustrated family magazine LEISURE HOURS. At $2.00 per year, it is the cheapest original, illustrated monthly published. Sold only by subscription. Send 25 cents for specimen copy and terms to J. TRAINOR KING, Ed. & Prop'r, Leisure Hours Building, Phila. [nov2;4w.

### DISOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the Milling business in the Borough of Fallston, Beaver county Pa., was dissolved on the 25th of October, by the withdrawal of J. W. D. Smith from said firm. All unsettled business will be attended to by William Sager and John Herron.

WILLIAM SAGER,
J. W. D. SMITH,
JOHN HERRON.

The business will be conducted in the future by Sager, Herron and Springer, by whom the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. nov2;3w

ESTATE OF MRS. ELIZA LEECH, DEC'D.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of the above named decedant, late of the Borough of Beaver, in the county of Beaver, dec'd., have been granted to Robert Davis, residing in the city of Pittsburgh; all persons, therefore, having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedant are requested to make the same known to the said administrator without delay. ROBERT DAVIS, Adm'r. P. O. address 40th street, Pittsburgh, Pa. nov2;6w

### FINE STOCK FOR SALE.

I offer for sale, at my residence in Pulaski township, Beaver county, one young Cow, half Devon blood, dark red, no white spots; will be two years old on the 15th of next January; is a good size for that age; handsome build and good disposition; has a heifer calf a week old, sired by a thorough-bred Alderney Bull. Price of cow and calf $100, which will be considered low by any one who is acquainted with the value of this kind of stock.—Alderney heifers sold, at a late sale in Philadelphia, at from $350 to $600. W. W. IRWIN. nov2;3w

### PIMPLES.

The undersigned will cheerfully mail (free) to all who wish it, the Recipe and full directions for preparing and using a simple and beautiful Vegetable Balm, that will immediately remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Blotches, and all eruptions and impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

He will also send (free) instructions for producing, by very simple means, a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face.

The above can be obtained by return mail, by addressing THOS. CHAPMAN, Chemist, nov2;3m. 195 Broadway, New York.

OCTOBER, 1870.

### J. & P. COATS'
### Best SIX CORD
IS NOW THE
### ONLY
Thread put up for the American market
Which is SIX CORD ALL NUMBERS,
From No. 8 to No. 100 inclusive.
For Hand and Machine.
nov2;4w

### BARGAINS!!

Ladies Satchels selling 85 cents, $100 and $1.40

Just received from our importers and manufacturers a large stock of

NOTIONS,

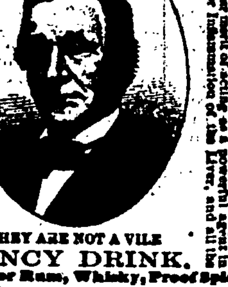
FANCY BASKETS,
CHINA and BOHEMIAN WARE,
HOBBY HORSES, WAGONS, WAX DOLLS, &c, &c.

*Call and Examine our Goods.*

O'Leary & Singleton's,
148 Federal St.,
*ALLEGHENY, PA.*
sep14;1y] ch'gd june, sept.

## *Miscellaneous.*

### THE GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY!
Dr. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
### VINEGAR BITTERS.
### Hundreds of Thousands More than 500,000 Persons
Bear testimony to their Wonderful Curative effects.
WHAT ARE THEY?



For Female Complaints, whether in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal. ☞ Send for a circular.

They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion, or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

THEY ARE NOT A VILE
FANCY DRINK,

Made of Poor Rum, Whisky, Proof Spirits, and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced, and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetisers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true medicine, made from the native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and Life Giving Principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter, and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell.

$100 will be given for an incurable case, provided the bones are not destroyed by mineral poisons, or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

For Inflammatory & Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers; Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by the derangement of the Digestive Organs.

Cleanse the vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, itchings, or sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

PIN, TAPE and other WORMS, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed or removed.

In Billious, Remittant and Intermittant Fevers, these Bitters have no equal. For full directions, read carefully the circular around each bottle, printed in four languages—English, German, French and Spanish. J. WALKER, Proprietor, 32 Commerce St., N. Y.

R. H. McDONALD & CO, Druggists and Agents, San Francisco and Sacramento, California, and 32 and 34, Commerce St. N. Y.

☞ SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS. oct12;1y

**List of Causes for Trial at November Term, 1870.**

FIRST WEEK.

Pittsburgh National Bk of Commerce, vs John R. Sleuts.
William Trotter, vs Rochester Manufacturing Co.
Wm. H. Wiseman, vs Christian Seifried.
Valentine Welsh, vs F. M. Anderson.
James W. Mitchell, vs William Kennedy.
Jacob D. High, vs P. Ft. W. & C. Railway Co.
Stephen Clark, vs C. H. Hall & Co.
Coates Brothers, vs John Dilworth.
James H. Johnson, vs Daniel Dawson.
Battles & Webster, vs Robert B. Rayl.
John Eaton, vs Samuel Gibb, et al.
Edward Coyle, vs O. R. Anschutz.

SECOND WEEK.

William Johnson, vs Lewis Reno.
Hugh B Anderson, vs William Anderson.
Valentine S Hobaugh, vs S Goehring et ux.
James Edgar vs Casper Deuhart.
George F Sierson vs J W Mitchell.
H Steinfeld vs Martin Metzgar.
Homer Dawson vs H-awood Oil Company.
George White et al vs George Graham.
John C Duff vs J M & John McMillen,
Martin Ziekhorn vs Henry Goehring.
Thornton Walton vs J P Alleman.
Rebecca J Wilder for use vs Wm John M'Clain.
William Harrison vs William Rigby.
A McMillen vs August Gries.
John C Duff vs J M & John McMillen,
C B Warrington vs Samuel Laney et al.
Joseph A Fleming vs William Burns.
John Sharp et al. vs G D Laughlin, et al
Samuel Sanders vs Daxel Swearengen.
James Miller vs Wm H Briggs, et al.
Schofield & Whiting vs James Frazier.
James F. Morrison vs Smith Hazen,
J E Schutt vs Jasper Schutt.
John Stevenson, et al. vs Wm Ewing
Same vs J B Vance, et al
Same vs Samuel Keifer
Same vs H B Keifer.
Oct19;tc JOHN CAUGHEY, Pro'y.

**Winter, Winter! Cold and Icy;**

**Clothing, Clothing! Warm and heavy.**

*As Regular as the Seasons Change, so must we change our Light Garments for*

Heavy Garments.

As the Mechanic and the Laborer go to their daily labor, and the Professional and business man to their offices or places of business, these cold and chilly mornings, the thought enters their mind—

*WHERE SHALL WE BUY*

Our Winter Clothing?

To the man who buys his goods ready made, we would say: Go to

### S.&J.Snellenburgs

*Broadway, New Brighton;*

BECAUSE THEY MAKE THEIR OWN

GOODS,

*And Keep the Best Assortment in Beaver County.*

To the man who has his goods made to order, or by measure, we would say: Go to

S. & J. SNELLENBURG'S,

*Because they have a Cutter,*

And Tailors second to none in Beaver Co.;

KEEP A CHOICE STOCK OF

Piece Goods From Which to Select;

AND THEIR MOTTO IS

"NO FIT, NO PAY."

*REMEMBER,*

BROADWAY, NEW BRIGHTON.
Sep14t;oct26chd;1y

### The Cheapest Wholesale
### BOOT & SHOE HOUSE
IN PITTSBURGH.
Joseph H. Borland,
53 & 55 Wood Street,
*Manufacturer, Wholesale & Commission Dealer in*
BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS,
At New York and Boston Prices!

Agent for Philadelphia city made goods at Manufacturers prices. Orders from country dealers promptly filled and satisfaction warranted. Fresh goods daily. (sep14:6m

## *Miscellaneous.*

### MEYRAN & SIEDLE,
Successors to
REINEMAN, MEYRAN & SIEDLE,
No. 42 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS,
And dealers in
FINE JEWELRY,
WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND
SILVER PLATED WARE.

Agency for all the best makes of
AMERICAN WATCHES,
SETH THOMAS CLOCKS.
Special attention paid to the repairing and adjusting of
FINE WATCHES.
oct5;70-1y.

### Sixty-Five First Prize Medals Awarded.
THE GREAT
Baltimore Piano
Manufactory
WILLIAM KNABE & CO.,
*Manufacturers of*
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT
### PIANO FORTES,
*BALTIMORE, MD.*

These Instruments have been before the public for nearly Thirty years, and upon their excellence alone attained an *unpurchased pre-eminence* which pronounces them unequalled. Their

TONE

combines great power, sweetness and fine singing quality, as well as great purity of Intonation, and sweetness throughout the entire scale. Their

TOUCH

is pliant and elastic, and entirely free from the stiffness found in so many Pianos.

In Workmanship

they are unequalled, using none but the very best SEASONED MATERIAL, the large capital employed in our business enabling us to keep an immense stock of lumber, &c., on hand.

☞ All our SQUARE PIANOS have our New Improved Over Strung Scale and the *Agraffe Treble*.

☞ We would call special attention to our late improvements in GRAND PIANOS and SQUARE GRANDS; PATENTED AUG. 14, 1866, which bring the Piano nearer perfection than has yet been attained.

*Every Piano Fully Warranted for Five Years.*

We have made arrangements for the *Sole Wholesale Agency* for the most Celebrated PARLOR ORGANS and MELODEONS, which we offer Wholesale and Retail, at Lowest Factory Prices. WILLIAM KNABE & CO. sep28;6m] *Baltimore, Md.*

### NEW - GOODS
AT
### A. W. ERWIN & CO'S

French Merinos
Wool Plaids,
Poplin Plaids,
Black Waterproofs,
Brown Waterproofs,
Corded Poplins,
Silk and Wool Poplins,
Irish Poplins,
New Dark Delains,
Plain Mixed Goods,
Grey Poplins.

AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES

Wholesale and Retail,

AT

A. W. ERWIN & CO.'S,
178 Federal St., Allegheny.
Sep28,tc

### BUYERS, LOOK HERE!

The undersigned, thankful for past favors would respectfully inform the public that he has one of the finest selections of

WALL PAPER,
WINDOW SHADES,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
Etc., Etc.,

on hand to be found in the county. His assortment of

School, Miscellaneous and Religious

BOOKS

is complete; while no pains are spared on his part to make his

STATIONERY DEPARTMENT

equal to the best of City Establishments. He is the exclusive agent for the celebrated

Foley's Gold Pen,

for this county. Those seeking a good Gold Pen, would do well to see them before purchasing.

He is the Agent for this county for Krider's Photograph Marriage Certificate. The attention of Clergymen is respectfully called to this, as he can sell them at the same discount as they would get from the Publisher. Atwater's School Government for sale at Publisher's prices.

Also on hand, Toys and Variety Goods, suitable for all seasons.

J. F. PRICE,
jan1, 1870:1y Broadway, New Brighton.

COAL FOR SALE.—The undersigned has constantly on hand a good article of Lump and Nut Coal, which he will sell at reasonable prices; either at the bank, or will deliver to purchasers.—The bank is located on McKinley's Run, a few rods from the Pitt. Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad, and but a short distance from Beaver station. I have also a good article of Fire Clay, which I will dispose of at reasonable rates.

Orders left at my residence in Bridgewater, or at Michael Camp's in Rochester, or at the bank, will receive prompt attention. J. C. MOULTER. apr20;1870—1y

TRAVELERS LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Conn. Cash Assets $1,500,000. Grants LIFE and ENDOWMENT Policies of all approved forms. Ample security, low rates. Also, secures against ACCIDENTS causing death or total disability. Policies written by the year or month. Has paid $700 per day for six years in benefits to policy-holders. [nov2;4w

THE PRACTICAL FARMER.—The leading agricultural Monthly of the United States; containing 24 quarto pages; is recommended to Farmers everywhere as a thoroughly reliable and well illustrated Agricultural and Horticultural Journal. It is largely made up of original matter and devoted to Stock Raising, grain growing, the Dairy, Orchard, Vegetable and Market Gardening, Grazing, Rearing and Fattening Animals, a Veterinary Department, &c. Price $1.50 per annum, in advance. Sample copies supplied on application. Liberal terms to Agents and Canvassers, with show bills furnished on application to PASCHALL MORRIS, Editor and Proprietor 18 North Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia. nov2;4w

### HOMES, HEALTH, HAPPINESS.

HOW TO BE OBTAINED FOR Five Dollars!—*Plantations, Farms, Villa Sites and Town Lots*, at *The Great Premium Land Sale*, Aiken, S. C. The "Saratoga of the South," 48 hours from N. Y. The most delightful climate in the world. Free from the rigors of Northern winters, exempt from throat diseases. Vineyards and orchards in full bearing. For descriptive pamphlet, address with stamp J. C. DERBY, Augusta, Ga. nov2;4w

$25 A Week Salary.—Young men wanted as local and traveling salesmen. Address (with stamp) R. H. WALKER, 34 Park Row, New York. nov2;4w

Royal Havana Lottery.

Prizes cashed and information furnished by GEO. UPHAM, Providence, R. I. nov2;4w

### THIS IS NO HUMBUG.

BY sending 35 cts., with age, height, color of eyes and hair, you will receive by return mail a correct picture of your future wife or husband, with name and date of marriage. Address W. FOX, P. O. Drawer No. 24, Fultonville, N. Y.

HORRIBLE!—I suffered with Catarrh thirty years, and was cured in six weeks by a simple remedy, and will send the receipt, postage free, to all afflicted. T. J. MEAD, Drawer 176, Syracuse, New York. nov2;4w

A MYSTERY SOLVED.—Fifteen minutes Private Conversation with Married Ladies by one of their number. Sent free for two stamps. Address Mrs. H. METZGER, Hanover, Pa.

A CARD.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baleful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, *free of charge*. Address JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York city. nov2;4w

## *New Advertisements.*

THE ESTATE OF RICHARD GARDINER, DEC'D.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Richard Gardiner, late of the borough of Beaver, in the county of Beaver, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, residing in said borough; all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them without delay to the undersigned, properly authenticated for settlement. MARMADUKE WILSON, Adm'r. nov9;6w.

### Marble Work at Cost!

W. H. MARSHALL,

Rochester and Beaver Falls, Pa.

We are selling our

Large Stock of Fine Finished Work,

on hand at Rochester and Beaver Falls, at cost. Persons wishing to erect to the memory of their departed friends a fine head and foot stone, now is the time to get bargains, as we are determined

to Sell as We Represent,

and will guarantee satisfaction in every instance. oct19;4w. W. H. MARSHALL.

### Register's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the following accounts of Executors, Administrators, Guardians, &c., have been duly passed in the Register's Office, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court, for confirmation and allowance, on Wednesday the 16th day of November, 1870.

Account of Andrew Shelver, Guardian of James Shelver, child of Andrew Shelver.

Account of Philip Cooper, Guardian of Seth Wilson, son of Seth Wilson, deceased.

Final account of James Stephenson, Administrator of Thomas Stephenson, deceased.

Account of William H. Frazer, esq., Executor of the will of Samuel Moore, deceased.

Final account of Michael Conkle, Guardian of John W. Conkle, son of Michael Conkle.

Account of Joseph Cunningham, Guardian of Mary Clark, (now Mary Coulter), child of Mary Clark, deceased.

Account of M. & J. H. Springer, Executors of the will of Daniel Springer, deceased.

First and final account of J. Laughlin, Administrator cum testamento annexo, of John Fair, deceased. D. SINGLETON, oct19—4w Register.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF WM. DAVIDSON, Sr., deceased. Letters of Administration on the estate of William Davidson, Sr., late of the borough of Bridgewater in the county of Beaver and State of Pennsylvania, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers residing in said borough, all persons having claims or demands against said estate are hereby requested to make known the same to the undersigned without delay.

THOMAS F. DAVIDSON,
SAMUEL DAVIDSON, Jr.,
oct19;6w* Adm'rs.
P. O. address, Rochester, Beaver Co Pa.

### SAM'L MASON & SONS,
### NEW BRIGHTON CUTLERY WORKS,
*MANUFACTURER OF*
PEN & POCKET CUTLERY
CARVING KNIVES & FORKS.
And Butcherknives,
*TAILORS' SHEARS,*
SCISSORS AND RAZORS RETAILED AT THE OFFICE.
Cutlery Repaired.

Special attention is given to the Hardening and Tempering of the Blades, and we feel and know ourselves to be competent to make the very best, as we employ none but experienced workmen, and use the best of steel. Samuel Mason has now been in the business forty years, and his sons are practical workmen.

Special attention is called to our stock of—

Butcher Knives,

which are made from the best of Steel. The Handle is one solid piece of wood, the tang going through it is rivited on the end, so that it is impossible for it to break or come off. All our work is warranted to be equal if not better than any Foreign or Domestic make. Call and see our Works; no passes required. Office and Works, in New Brighton, Pa. sep21—tf oct11.chd

### Orphans' Court Sale.
*Tract of Land in Darlington township.*

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Beaver Co., the undersigned executrix of the last will and testament of Samuel Mitchell, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises on

*Saturday, November 12th, 1870,*

at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate, late of said deceased, viz: All that certain tract of land, situate in Darlington township, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the east by lands of John Grabling and Joseph Sharp; north by land of Wm. McCune, and west and south by lands of Abijah Chartley, James McGeorge, sr., and James McGeorge, jr., containing

EIGHTY-FIVE ACRES & FIFTY-SEVEN PERCHES

of land, more or less, about 60 acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation; the balance well timbered. There are on the premises a two story frame dwelling house (recently built); a one story cottage house, a log barn and a large frame stable. The land is of first-rate quality, and is situated within half a mile of the P. Ft. W. & C. Ry. Station at New Gallilee.

TERMS,—One-third of the purchase money to be paid in hand on the confirmation of sale by the Court; the balance in two equal annual payments with interest.

For further information apply to George M. Young, Esq., New Gallilee, Pa., or the subscriber on the premises. SYNTHIA MITCHELL, oct19;3w Executrix.

### JUST ARRIVED.
*A LARGE STOCK OF*
THE LATEST FALL
AND WINTER STYLES
OF
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
*Comprising Shirts (White and Colored)*
Under Shirts & Drawers.
Half Hose, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Neckties, Collars, &c.

*A FINE ASSORTMENT OF TOBACCO,*

Cigars, snuff, pipes, &c. always on hand and for sale at moderate profits,

BEAVER FALLS, PA.,
NEXT DOOR TO POST OFFICE.
J. K. CRAWFORD.
oct19;3m.)

### GEO. BRAUN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
BROADWAY,
NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

Having received a large and well selected stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

consisting of

*BEAVERS, CHINCHILLAS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ENGLISH MELTONS, VESTINGS,*

of the latest and most fashionable styles, which will be made to order on the

MOST REASONABLE TERMS

and on the shortest possible notice and warranted to give satisfaction.

P. S.—As I employ none but first class workmen and having considerable experience in cutting, I defy competition anywhere in the State, as to make and fit. I keep also on hand a full stock of ready made clothing of home manufacture. oct19;tf

## *Sewing Machines.*

PROGRESS! PERFECTION!

THE NEW WEED

Family Sewing Machine

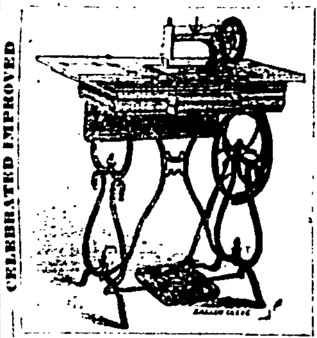
*The Best, as Hundreds of People, who have them in use, can testify.*

Persons about purchasing a Sewing Machine will do well to call on the Agent of the "WEED,"—J. Linnenbrink, Rochester,—and see these machines, as it will be no trouble to show them, even if they do not purchase.

J. LINNENBRINK,
Agent for Beaver Co., Rochester, Pa.

Also Agent for the HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE, the best Sewing Machine sold for less than $65—has the under feed. aug24;3m

### WILSON SHUTTLE



PRICE ONLY $40!

We are now able to offer to the Public

A FIRST CLASS SEWING MACHINE

of Superior Style of Finish,

*Embracing all the latest Improvements*

found in Europe and America, at a Price

Quite within the reach of every Household in the Land.

UNSOLICITED.

The undersigned members of the Sewing Society for the benefit of the M. E. Church, Beaver, having had the WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE in use for some time, take pleasure in stating that, for simplicity of construction, durability, ease of operation, speed and beauty of performance, we believe it is not surpassed by any Machine in the market.

Mrs. J. F. Dravo, *Pres.*
Miss M. A. Getsindanner, *Vice Pres.*
Mrs. M. Phillips, *Treas.*
Mrs. Prof. R. T. Taylor,
Mrs. Rev. J. R. Miller,
Mrs. Rev. W. H. Locke,
Mrs. Rev. F. D. Fast,
Mrs. Dr. McNutt,
Mrs. A. Bonier,
Mrs. William Kramer,
Mrs. Senator J. S Rutan,
Mrs. A. M. Atkins,
Mrs. M. Dawson,
Mrs. J. B. Butler,
Mrs. E. W. Dickey,
Mrs. Esq R. Tallon,
Mrs. H. A. Wharton,
Mrs. Agnes Johnston,
Miss H. McLyon,
Miss Electa Allison,
Miss Lou. C. Wilson,
Mrs. Andrew White.
Mrs. J. WEYAND, Sec'y

Office and Sales Room on Third St., Beaver, Pa.
mar23;1y;je22] S. J. ANDERSON, Agent.

### Singer Sewing Machine.
### HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINES,

The most perfect and simple machine of the kind ever invented.

Both of the above popular machines have been lately improved until they stand without a rival.

Price of the SINGER FAMILY SEWING MACHINE from $65.00 upwards.

Price of HINKLEY'S KNITTERS $30.

Circulars and Samples mailed free on application.

STRAW & MORTON,
GENERAL AGENTS
No. 20 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh Pa.

Agents wanted for the Hinkley Machine everywhere, and for the Singer in Western Pennsylvania Eastern Ohio and West Va., where there are none already established. nov24;1y. chd je15

### COUGHS, SORE THROAT, ETC.

*No medicine or treatment can excel the powerful curative power of*

DR. SIMMS'

White Pulmonic Balsam.

It cures with a rapidity unequalled by any other remedy offered for Throat and Lung diseases. It is recommended by over 2,000 persons in Wilmington, and hundreds in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other cities and communities throughout the country. Mr. Pennington, of Wilmington, Illinois, writes that there is not (with a few exceptions) a family in that city who will be without it if possible to procure it. Such is its popularity wherever it is known—and this popularity arises from the fact that it universally cures all who use it. There is no case of COUGHS, COLDS, SORE THROAT, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, BLOOD-SPITTING, HOARSENESS, and even PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, where the system is not broken down with the wear of the disease, or pretended medicine, or inexperienced advice, that this Balsam will not cure if carefully used according to directions. We guarantee it all we represent it to be, and invite a trial from the afflicted everywhere. Price 50 cents, medium size, and $1 for large sized bottles. Prepared only by

J. H. SIMMS, M. D.,
*PRACTICAL ORGANIC CHEMIST,*
No. 707 Market St.,
*WILMINGTON, Del.*

Philadelphia depot, Johnson, Holloway & Cowden, 602 Arch Street.
Baltimore depot, S. S. Hance, 108 Baltimore St.
For sale by Medicine Dealers generally. june15;70;1y

### THE SUEZ CANAL!

WHILE the World is more or less exercised over the opening of the Suez Canal, the Public, in Beaver and vicinity, should not lose sight of the fact that

S. SNITGER & Co.

At their old stand in Beaver, Pa., are still furnishing to their customers everything called for in their line. They always keep a full assortment of

GROCERIES.

*Flour, Feed, Coffees, Teas, Sugars, Spices,*

Tobacco and Cigars;

And all other articles usually found In a First Class

GROCERY STORE.

From their long and intimate acquaintance with the Grocery, Flour and Feed business, and their disposition to render satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage, they hope in the future, as in the past, to obtain a liberal share of the public patronage.

Give us a Call

and see if we do not make it to your interest to call again.

jan5. S. SNITGER & CO.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—The undersigned, having made application to the Directors of the National Bank of Beaver County, for duplicate certificates of stock, the original certificates, No. 139, for eight shares, dated July 5, 1864, and No. 252, for twelve shares, dated January 3, 1868, having been lost. Notice is hereby given to all persons to show cause why said certificates should not be granted by the bank.

oct19;6w. C. B. ADAMS.
[Radical copy 6 weeks and send bill to this office.]

### FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale **A Farm of one hundred and three acres**, situated in Hanover township, Beaver county, one-quarter of a mile from the village of Hanover. Seventy-five acres cleared, balance well timbered; all under fence and in good state of cultivation; plenty of good springs, good fruit; convenient to church, schools and mills. Buildings are a frame house in good repair, frame barn, two frame sheep houses, an eg house, and other out buildings. For further information address, or call on the premises.

JAMES SHILLITO.
Harshaville, Beaver Co. Sept 14, 1870.—3m*

ESTATE OF JAMES JACKSON, DEC'D.—Whereas, Letters Testamentary to the Estate of James Jackson, dec'd., late of North Sewickley township, Beaver county, Pa., have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims or demands against the estate of said decedant will make known the same without delay to

ROBERT JACKSON, North Sewickley.
THOMAS JACKSON, Moon tp.
oct5;6w* Exr's.

## SELECT MISCELLANY.

From the Pittsburgh Commercial.

### RAID ON SECRETARY COX.

### The Letters of Resignation and Acceptance.

*The Secretary's Correspondence with the Republican Congressional Committee—His Complete Vindication.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 30th, 1870.

Below will be found the correspondence which passed between Secretary Cox and the President, in relation to the resignation of the former. Various statements of the causes which led to the step on the part of the Secretary, and also of the reasons which he assigned in the resignation, have been authorized at the White House. The letters themselves now set at rest all controversy in regard to their real contents and character. The following may be relied upon as a correct statement of some of the causes which forced the presentation of the issues set before the President by the Secretary:

Throughout the summer, Gen. Cox had been aware of vigorous efforts on the part of politicians, and many whose schemes he would not forward in his department, to induce the President to remove him. Previous to leaving in September for a short vacation, there were unmistakable signs that the President was yielding to the concerted attack upon Gen. Cox. Shortly after the latter left the city, an order to which he had called the attention of the clerks in his department, regulating the absences for voting, was peremptorily revoked by the President, at the instance of Chandler and Cameron, without any consultation whatever with the Secretary, or any subsequent communication with him on the subject, further than the bare order of revocation. The order thus set aside was not a new one, and has been already referred to in these dispatches; but its history should be briefly given here. A year ago the Secretary, in his efforts to render his department efficient, was greatly embarrassed by the long absence of the clerks. Most took the usual vacation of one month, and subsequently ten days, and more frequently two weeks, in addition, to go home and vote. The Secretary then gave notice that, in future, clerks must arrange their vacations so as to include the time of election, or reserve enough from the month allowed to enable them to vote, or at their option, to take the full extra time given for election and have it deducted from their pay.

This year, at the proper time, it was formally brought to the attention of the clerks. The Pennsylvania politicians, and others, immediately carried the matter before the President, and he with no other word to the Secretary, flatly snubbed him by revoking his order. Meantime, the boasts and threats of leading party managers, openly made in the department, showed that they were confident of a complete victory upon the questions at issue between themselves and the Secretary, and their defiant conduct, both in private and in public, was such that no Cabinet officer having any self-respect could longer delay placing the issue of full support against them, or the acceptance of his resignation squarely before the President.

There had also been an attempt, from the same source, to change the Indian policy so far, at least, as to dictate the appointment of agents, instead of allowing the selections to be made by benevolent and religious organizations. Finally, however, the President had directed correspondence to be opened with various missionary societies, asking them to recommend proper persons for agents. The Secretary, in carrying out the President's directions, had fully committed himself and the department to make such appointments as these societies should agree upon. As the recommendations arrived, the commissions were accordingly made out and signed. Immediately after Senator Chandler appeared on the scene, one of these commissions was suspended and another revoked, and a man suggested by Chandler commissioned, the latter assigning, as a cover for the transactions, the false reason that the Methodist wanted this man for an agent. The society to which the Secretary had committed himself, at once wrote to know why faith had not been kept; and the Secretary again, through party political intrigue, found himself in a very embarrassing position.

Knowledge of the situation here reached him at Staten Island, where he was spending his vacation, and he finally concluded to place the questions involved before the President in such a way as to ascertain whether it was the wish of the Executive to support him in the contest or to abandon the field to the influences which had been at work so long and so persistently, and thus secure peace.

Accordingly, on October third, the Secretary wrote the letter given below, and mailed it to the President at Washington. The envelope was marked "Personal," to distinguish it from the mass of business mail, and to insure its meeting the President's eye first. Upon the letter itself there were no marks to indicate that it was considered of a private nature by the Secretary, nor has anything since passed between the President and the Secretary to indicate that either considered the letters other than the open official correspondence attending a resignation.

The President's reply was written immediately upon the receipt of the resignation, namely, on October 5th, and throughout in his own hand. Instead of being forwarded to the Secretary himself at Staten Island, it was sent with the routine business mail to the Department, addressed in usual business form, "To the Secretary of the Interior," with no mark upon the envelope to indicate that it was for the Secretary in person. Consequently it was opened with the business mail, and passed through several hands, as ordinary business does, before it was stopped for the Secretary.

Lest it might be supposed from the statements which have been authorized that the Secretary, in either communications or verbally, has assigned personal reasons for resigning; the statement can be relied upon that the Secretary has never, either orally or in writing, laid any private and personal matters before the President as a reason why he should withdraw from the Cabinet.

*The Resignation.*

STATEN ISLAND, Oct. 3d, 1870.

MY DEAR SIR:—When Congress adjourned in the summer, I was credibly informed that a somewhat systematic effort would be made before their reassembling in the winter to force a change in the policy we have pursued in the Interior Department. The removal of the Indian service from the sphere of ordinary political patronage has been specially distasteful to many influential gentleman in both houses, and in order to enable you to carry your purposes out successfully, I am satisfied that you ought not to be embarrassed by any other causes of irritation in the same department. My views of the necessity of reforming the civil service have brought me more or less in collision with the plans of our active political managers, and my sense of duty has obliged me to oppose some of their methods of action through the department. I have no doubt whatever that public sentiment will sooner or later fully sustain these efforts at what I regard needed reforms, but I ought not to overlook the fact that for the present they involve opposition which it may not be for the interest of this administration to provoke; and as my personal tendency is to be rather more than less persistent in the course of which I am committed, I deem it my duty to place in your hands my resignation of the office of Secretary of the Interior, to take effect as soon as you can conveniently determine upon my successor. The annual report of the department will be made at an early day, and for this and other reasons I believe the interval prior to the adjourned session of Congress the fittest for such a change. I trust you will permit me to add that as the original acceptance of the position was an interference with plans of life formed, as I think, with prudence, a return to my private business, so far from being an inconvenience or a disappointment, will only be carrying out what I have most desired to do as soon as it could be done without embarrassment to you or sacrifice of public duty. Indications that you might be already troubled by suggestions on the subject, have induced me to write at once, without waiting my return to Washington. With sincere assurances of my strong desire for the complete success of your administration, I remain, truly yours,

[Signed] J. D. COX.

To the President.

*The Letter of Acceptance.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION.
WASHINGTON, D. C. Oct. 5, 1870.

Your letter of the 3d inst., tendering your resignation as Secretary of the Interior, is just received. As suggested by you, it will be accepted, to take effect upon the completion of the annual report of the Department now being prepared to accompany my message to Congress. In parting company, permit me to say that I highly appreciate the zeal and ability you have ever show in the discharge of your official duties. I hope your relations in the new sphere you have pointed out for yourself will prove as pleasant as have been your relations in the past to me, and that you may fully realize your brightest expectations. With highest regards.

Your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT.

To Hon. J. D. COX, Secretary of the Interior.

*Correspondence Between Secretary Cox and the Raiders.—Secretary Cox to the Congressional Committee.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28, 1870.

DEAR SIR:—In accordance with your request I forward herewith a roll of the officers and employees of this department. In doing so I beg to repeat what I said to yourself and Mr. Platt, viz: That in my efforts to bring about an improvement of the civil service in this department, I hold it to be absolutely essential that it should be understood by the clerks and employees that they hold their places subject to removal for lack of efficiency or integrity, and that no political funds or show of political zeal will secure their retention if capacity or industry be lacking.

Mr. Platt assured me, and I understood you to agree with him, that the list was only desired in order to give your committee the opportunity to invite such as felt entirely free to do so to contribute to support the work your committee is undertaking and not to impose any tax upon any one. Knowing as I do that many of our clerks have all they can do to make a bare existence out of their salaries, I should be entirely unwilling to have the application put upon any other basis, even if I did not think, as I do, that any compulsory assessment would be a political immorality and produce infinitely more mischief than benefit. We can do more real service to the Republican party by raising the standard of qualifications among civil employees and putting each clerk upon his merit alone for appointment or promotion, than by the expenditure of many times the amount of money they could possibly afford to contribute.

Very respectfully your obedient servant. J. D. COX, Secretary.

Hon. J. W. Clendening, Secretary Congressional Republican Com.

*Secretary Cox to the Pennsylvanians.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 8, '70.

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of yesterday (marked personal), wherein you request that permission be granted your committee to call upon the Pennsylvanians in this department for the purpose of soliciting purely voluntary subscriptions from those feeling able and willing to give for the aid of your association.

Permit me to say, in reply, that this is the third application of this sort received by me from your association, and that to each I have returned the same reply viz: That the permission was granted, with the sole conditions that the subscriptions should be really voluntary, and that the association should not attempt in any manner to visit any penalty or hostility upon any who may feel unable to subscribe to their funds, or who may choose another channel for their aid.

You are not mistaken in assuming that I feel a very deep interest in the success of the Republican cause throughout the country; that I beg to assure you that it is in the interest of the cause that I have opposed every form of assessment upon the salaries of officers as a mode of raising funds for political purposes.

I sincerely believe the attempt made this year to levy such assessments have already hurt the party many fold more than the assessments, if collected, could help it.

The Republican party is appealing to the country to support it for the honesty and economy of our administration, among other things. I regard a civil service reform which shall put the employees of the departments, in respect to the matter of your letter, upon the rule indicated by Mr. Webster, when Secretary of State in 1841, as being essential to an honest and thrifty administration of this department, and I have deeply regretted to see what I regarded as a danger of losing the substance of political success for the shadow.

The Republican party will preserve its power and prestige only by continuing to be the party of the right, and needs to be exceedingly cautious of innovations in wrong directions, like the one I have alluded to.

Very resp'ly your obed't serv't
J. D. COX, Secretary.

W. A. Short, Esq., Chairman Committee, &c.—Pennsylvania Republican Association.

SECRETARY TO THE OHIO COMMITTEE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10, '70

MY DEAR SIR: My delay in answering yours of the 3d instant has been owing to the press of my work here, which has prevented my getting time for writing with the fullness I desired.

There seemed to be no need of haste then, and before I was ready to reply the subject had become one of such general discussion and agitation in the several departments that I thought it wise to look a little more closely into the history of such assessments before acting.

Your committee requests a full list of the names of employees of the Government in this department appointed from Ohio, with the amount of salary, and name of county, &c., from which each was appointed, "for the purpose of making a small assessment upon them for State and Congressional campaign purposes."

After a careful consideration of the matter, with the strongest desire to see that every right movement in behalf of the Republican organization in which we have so great a common interest, I am constrained to decline complying with your request because I am convinced that it would not be right to do so, and therefore not for the advantage of the Republican party, which can only exist by continuing to be the champion of the right.

The considerations which lead me to this conclusion may be summed up in two, namely:

1. That such assessments are directly antagonistic to the civil service reform, which I believe to be so imperative a necessity that the Republican party, as the proper party of true reforms, cannot longer delay to make it a part of their platform.

2. Because the specific assessment you now propose to make on behalf of the State Central Committee is an innovation in a bad direction.

On the latter point, permit me to say that after a somewhat careful examination of the subject, I cannot learn that anything similar to an assessment for party purposes upon the clerks and employees of the department was ever made prior to the administration of Mr. Buchanon, and only by a committee of the clerks themselves waiting upon, their fellows in person, and requesting subscriptions for a Presidential contest.

This year, for the first time, the clerks have received a circular from the Congressional Committee, fixing the amount each is assessed (1 per cent. on their incomes), and indicating the expectation of a response in an authoritative way. From two or three of the States similar assessments have been received—in one instance 1½ per cent, thus making an intax of 2½ per cent, besides expecting these gentlemen to travel to their several States at their own expense for the purpose of voting. I have not heard of district and county assessments yet, but know of no reason why they should not follow if the others are recognized.

The ground upon which the assessment for Presidential campaigns has been defended (so far as defense has been supposed to be possible) was that the clerks were only aiding in the prolongation of the executive of their own party, on whom their own employment directly depended. But it has never before been assumed that the salaries of Government employees were a fund upon which committees of the party, national, State, district, &c., could draw at discretion. Indeed, the whole business has been one which respect for the moral sense of the community has hitherto kept from appearing in any definite or public form; and I look upon it as one of the most unhappy evidences of political demoralization that from several sources, simultaneously, there should have come open and undisguised levies of an income tax, this year for the first time.

I am so well acquainted with the purity of your own motives, that I know you would not have countenanced the step if it had not seemed to you to be one of those things which had been prepared for by custom in similar matters in small local circles; but this only makes it more necessary that we should prove the evil with firmness.

This leads me to the general subject of the absolute necessity for a civil service reform, in which the Republican party out to take an early and positive lead.

I think no candid man can have a responsible place in one of our administrative departments for a year without seeing that some permanence of term of office in the subordinates is essential to the proper and economical performance of the Government work. A time of rapid and frequent changes in the departments is a time, when fraudulent and improper claims get through easily. Such claims are innumerable. They have been suspended for lack of proof, and a chance among the officers who have had charge of them is always followed by a presure for their allowance, which is frequently granted in entire ignorance of the grounds of suspicion of their honesty. The weight and extent of this can only be appreciated by experience.

Again, a time of rapid and frequent changes is a time when all the proper business of the department drags and becomes entangled, costing the country untold sums of money paid for teaching new men the business which they hardly learn till they are displaced again.

The business of the Government is much greater, and necessarily much more complicated, than that of private commercial corporations, and every one knows that if the officers of banks and railways were changed and appointed in the manner and on the grounds prevailing in the public business none of them could escape swift ruin.

Still again, the greater proportion of the time of Cabinet officers is constantly occupied by mere applications for petty places, and so long as personal application can procure such appointments this evil can not be remedied. Instead of giving the best of our time and strength to the really important business of administration, as the people suppose we are doing, it is only the remnants of either that are available, and that after we have been dogged and harassed by a never ceasing stream of applicants and their friends, who are supposed to be influential. This is almost as true to-day as it was last year. There is no remedy but one which cuts up by the root the whole system of the dispensation of public patronage as a matter of favor or of political claim, so called.

The dependence of appointees upon influence for their position, has led to a tacit assumption that members of Congress have the right to dictate appointments and removals, and this is done in utter ignorance of the qualifications possessed or required of the applicant. Nothing is more common than for a demand to be made for appointments to the higher grades, or for promotions to them, as if experience in the public work had nothing to do with the matter, and it were only a question of a greater or less share of the public patronage to the gentleman making the nomination. It has been no uncommon thing to find in the departments new and youthful appointees drawing the salaries and holding the grades of chiefs and important divisions, while old and experienced men were in fact doing the work on the pay of a lowest class clerk. The reason for it will often be found to be that it has been done on the importunate request of a prominent politician who had political debts to pay in his district or State. As a result, the number of incompetents generally in one of these departments would be astounding to any man of correct business habits and ideas. I have myself had pressed upon me, as candidates for important places in my department, young men who could neither write nor spell, and who would be received into no well ordered commercial house in a higher grade than porter or errand boy. And serious offense has sometimes been taken that a simple request was not sufficient to put such an applicant in the place.

The evil does not stop with the departments. There are many officers in the national and State service in which the salaries are made up by fees, and the general ignorance of the people to the amount of the income is used to prevent a reduction of exorbitant profit, because party managers find it convenient to draw heavily on such officers for political purposes. It is a part of this general system that it has become possible for a collector of customs or a subordinate officer of a court to receive fees to the amount of many times the salary fixed by law for judges and other salaried officers of the highest responsibility.

The whole system needs a thorough reform, and it is because I believe it to be the duty of the Republican party to accomplish this work that I appeal to you and your committee to do nothing that can for a moment longer put our influence on the side of our present disgraceful condition of things.

The idea that the public service is a profitable employment is a false one in the main, and if it were true it would be necessary to reform the salaries by law. No man should be paid more than he earns, and such service ought to be demanded for his pay that he may have the honest consciousness of having rendered a *quid pro quo* for every cent he gets, and feel under no obligation to any one therefor. It is only when we get incompetents who could earn nowhere so much as the government pays them, that you find men willing to be taxed as a condition of retaining their place.

My own relation to the subordinates of this department are peculiar. I have been endeavoring to correct such of the evils as I could reach; and, by a system of Competitive examinations, to test the capacity of applicants for place or promotion. I have assured them that favors would end with their going before the boards of examiners, and from that time their own character and efficiency would determine their continuance in office or promotion.

Under these circumstances the circular of the Congressional Committee levying one per cent. of their salaries with an intimation, as understood by those receiving the circular (though I am informed the committee disclaim such a purpose), that failures to pay would endanger their places, was the most demoralizing thing which could have been thrown into the department. The question was at once raised whether my position had been sincerely taken and I would not remain in the department a day if my purpose could be reasonably impugned.

The gentlemen of the departments have, as a rule, borne far greater pecuniary burdens in proportion to their salaries than other men are usually willing to do for party purposes, and now would respond to the full extent of their ability to exhortations addressed simply to their voluntary zeal, but the best officers and the best Republicans are those who are most explicit in their opposition to the whole system of levied assessments.

As a mark of my own confidence in your purpose and sense of the value of your work, I inclose a check for fifty dollars as my personal contribution to your fund, and should be most happy if my duties and my strength would permit me to take my accustomed place in the canvass of the State this fall.

Your platform needs but the addition I have spoken of above. Very truly your friend. J. D. COX.

To Hon. R. D. Henderson, Chairman Republican Executive Committee, Columbus, Ohio.

### Diseases of the Lungs.

It is more particularly at this season of the year that we suffer most danger of contracting diseases of the lungs, and once contracted there is but one method of ridding the system of it, and that is by a systematic course of treatment, such as is employed by Dr. Keyser, of No. 167 Liberty street. There is no knowing whether the hacking cough is merely a severe cold, or an actual lung disease which, unless stopped, may ultimately prove fatal. *Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure* is a remedy which has been more successful than any other; and, indeed, we know of no other that proposes to do, and does, what Dr. Keyser's remedy performs. Dr. Keyser claims that consumption is not the necessarily fatal disease it is popularly supposed to be, and that if the cure be taken in time the ailment is quite manageable and capable of a decided cure. As Dr. Keyser says, he has had patients brought to his office whom he deemed entirely beyond cure, and yet, after a judicious course of treatment they have recovered and regained their former health. Dr. Keyser has given the best years of his life to the study of the lungs and of consumption, which makes such terrible ravages. After this protracted course of study, it would be strange if he was not competent to search for evidences of disease and treat it successfully where it does exist. The numerous cases in which this physician has combatted consumption and restored health and vigor form a sufficient recommendation for his Lung Cure. Price, $1.50 per bottle. If your druggist does not keep it, send five dollars to Dr. Keyser, and he will send four bottles securely boxed, by express, with full directions how to use it.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

### Dry Goods.

FALL OPENING.

New Goods!

New Prices!

*I Have Received A New Stock of*

MILLINERY - GOODS;

Comprising an unusually Large and Select Assortment of

HATS,
FLOWERS,
VELVETS,
FEATHERS,
SATINS,
SILKS,
LACES,
FRAMES,

Plain & Fancy Ribbons, &c., &c.

In order to make this notice as attractive as possible, we shall exhibit a large number of Eastern trimmed

PATTERN HATS,

*Together with many Desirable*

NOVELTIES.

*Hats and Bonnets Trimmed To Order.*

Soliciting a call, I am,
Respectfully yours,
I. HANAUER.

Bridge st., Bridgewater, Pa. sep28;tf

BARGAINS
AT
A. W. ERWIN & CO.'S

At 75 Cents. One case of

Very Fine Merinos.

Extra Good Waterproof.

AT 37½ CENTS

Extra Good Table Linen.

*Bargains in Many New Dress Goods*

*CALL AND SEE THEM.*

A. W. ERWIN & CO.'S,
No. 178 Federal Street,
*ALLEGHENY CITY.*

jun1;1y—jel;y30—27, sp28

HOUSE AND LOT OF GROUND FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale a lot of ground adjoining the village of Black Hawk, Beaver Co., Pa., containing five acres, on which is erected a new frame building containing 4 rooms. There is a never failing spring of water on the premises, also, a number of fruit trees.
sep7;tf N. J. McCORMICK.

### New Advertisements.

### List of Applicants for License at November Sessions, 1870.

[illegible] J. J. Davis, Eating House, Big Beaver township. John Bowers, do do New Brighton, borough. [illegible] JOHN C. HART, Clerk.

### SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY Virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, Fieri Facias, and Levari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Beaver, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in the borough of Beaver, Beaver county, Pa., on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12th, 1870, at ten o'clock, a. m., the following property, viz:

All the right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to the following property, situate in Beaver Falls, Beaver county and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: to wit: being lot No. 705 of the Economy plan of lots in the borough aforesaid, bounded on the north by lot No. 704 of the same plan, on the east by Grant st., on the south by lot No. 706 of same plan, and on the west by Grant alley, on which is erected a one story frame dwelling house, with a front of 16 by 24 back.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Paul Breitenstein, at the suit of Henry Henricks.

ALSO, No. 2.

At the same time and place, all the right, title, interest and claim of the defendant, of, in and to the following property, to wit: Lot No. 971 in the Economy plan of Beaver Falls, Beaver county, Pa., bounded as follows on the north by Economy street; on the south by lot of Mr. Thompson, on the east by Thomas street, on the west by vacant lot, on which is erected a two story dwelling containing [illegible] rooms, cellar underneath, all enclosed, with out buildings.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Ephraim Oakley, at the suit of John T. Phillips.

ALSO, No. 3.

At the same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to the following property, to wit: Lots No. 604 in the Economy plan of lots of Beaver Falls, Beaver county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the north by lot No. 603, on the east by Johnston street, on the south by lot No. 605 and on the west by Johnston alley, 40 feet by 145 feet; on which is erected a two story frame dwelling house, cellar underneath, and all enclosed.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Frederick Huhleman, at the suit of J. S. Elliott.

ALSO, No. 4.

At the same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to the following lot of ground situate in Beaver Falls, Beaver county, Pa., being lot No. 155 of the Economy plan of lots in Beaver Falls, bounded on the north by lot No. 153 of same plan, on the east by Beaver alley, on the south by lot No. 154 of said plan and on the west by Brighton street, and extending back therefrom 145 feet to Beaver alley, on which is erected a one story frame dwelling house, with a front of ten feet by twelve in depth, containing one room.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Mary Hennessy and Thomas Hennessy, at the suit of F. M. Kiles.

ALSO, No. 5.

At the same time and place, all the right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to the following described property, situate in the borough of Freedom, Beaver county and State of Pennsylvania, being Lot No. 54 in the plan of lots of the borough of Freedom, bounded and described as follows, beginning at the west corner of lot number 53, thence 60 feet along Main street to the corner of lot number 179; thence 180 feet along the line of said lot to the corner of lot number 55; thence 60 feet along the line of said lot to the corner of lot number 53; thence 100 feet along the line of said lot 54 to Main street, the place of beginning—on which is erected a frame dwelling house with cellar underneath, barn, stable and other out-buildings. Lot enclosed and planted with fruit trees.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Charles Grim, at the suit of J. & R. H. McCaskey & Co.

ALSO, No. 6.

At the same time and place, all the right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to, the undivided sixteenth in all that certain piece of land, situate in Ohio township, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, known as Lot No. 61 of the subdivision of the lands of Thomas Dawson, lying on Island Run, containing one acre, be the same more or less, with all the appurtenances and improvements thereunto belonging; on which there is a derrick and producing oil well.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John M. Kenny, at the suit of Thomas Dawson.

ALSO, No. 7.

At the same time and place, all the right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to, the following property, situate in Ohio township, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, described as follows, to wit: being the middle part of Lot numbered three in the plan of lots laid out by J. G. Willard for the heirs of Nicholas Dawson, late of Ohio township, Beaver county, Pa., deceased. Beginning at a stake 3 perches from the south-east corner of lot No. 2, thence by the eastern boundary of said lot No. 2, north 9 perches to a post; thence by the north part of said lot No. 3, east 5 perches to a stake on the line of lot No. 4; thence south with the line of said lot No. 4, 9 perches to a —; thence by the south part of said lot No. 3, west 5 perches to the place of beginning, containing 45 perches with reservation of wood and coal to Browne & Co. and the Resolute Oil Co., they being entitled to the same on a former lease, it being the same piece of land conveyed by Laughlin, Elliott & White to W. O. Cook.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Wm. O. Cook, at the suit of Thos. Dawson.

ALSO, No. 8.

At the same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to, the following piece or parcel of land, situate in Moon township, Beaver county and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post near an oak; thence by lands formerly of the heirs of William Irvine, deceased, south 51½ degrees west, 24 perches to a post; thence by lands formerly of William Bickerstaff, north 3 degrees east 21 perches to a post; thence south 61¾ degrees west, 9 1-10 perches to a post; thence north 21½ degrees west, 21 perches to the Ohio River; thence by said river north 60¾ degrees east, 31 7-10 perches; thence by lands formerly of Jacob Nose, south 34 degrees east, 30 perches to the place of beginning, containing 6 acres and 55 perches more or less; also all that certain piece of land in Moon township, county and State aforesaid, and bounded as follows: On the north by low water mark in the Ohio River, east by Black Spring Run, south by ordinary high water mark on the bank of said river, on the west by Two Mile Run, upon which above described premises is a two story frame house and frame barn, fruit trees and all enclosed.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of M. A., Mary and Jonas Rambo, at the suit of John Moore, now at the suit of Albert Russell, for use of [illegible].

ALSO, No. 9.

At the same time and place, all the right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to, the following property, to wit: being part of Lots 81 and 82, situate in the borough of New Beaver, Beaver county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: on the north by Third street, on the east by lot of A. Wynn, on the south by Corporation alley, and west by lot of Frank Wilson; on which is erected a two story frame house containing about eight rooms, cellar underneath; also, frame wagon-shop and frame stable. Lot enclosed and planted with fruit trees.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of H. C. Hall, at the suit of Boyts & Ogden.

ALSO, No. 10.

At the same time and place, all the right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to, the following described lot of ground and building thereon of Samuel Lescaillett, to wit: Lot No. 7 in Bernard's extension of the borough of Beaver Falls, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, bounded as follows: on the north by lot No. 6, same plan; on the east by Cedar alley; south by Adams' East st., and on the west, by Beaver street; having a front on said Beaver street of 30 feet, and running back to Cedar alley aforesaid 145 feet. The building being a two story frame 16 by 20 feet, fronting on Beaver street, and having a door with transom lights, and five windows in front and two windows on the side opposite Adams' East street; standing back from Beaver street twelve feet, and from the corner of Adams' East street sixteen feet.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Samuel Lescaillett, at the suit of Schofield & Whiting.

ALSO, No. 11.

At the same time and place, all the right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to, the following piece or parcel of land situate in New Brighton borough, Beaver county, Pa., being part of Lots Nos. 93, 94 and 95, described as follows: beginning at the intersection of Market street and Closer alley, thence by said alley 180 feet to Mulberry alley; thence by said alley 81 feet; thence by a line at right angles to the last course 180 feet to Market street, aforesaid; thence 81 feet to the place of beginning; on which there is erected a frame wagon shop one story high, about 20 by 25 feet; all enclosed, lot planted with fruit trees.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of J. P. Alleman, at the suit of Wm. Brown.

ALSO, No. 12.

At the same time and place, all the right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to, a lot or piece of ground in the borough of Beaver Falls, Beaver county, Pa., being lot No. 1016 in the Economy plan of lots in said borough, bounded north by lot No. 1015, on the east by Tank street, on the south by lot No. 1017 and on the west by Tank alley, being 43 feet wide and 142 feet deep, and on which is erected a one story brick house twenty-three feet ten inches by fifteen feet nine inches, containing two rooms and pantry with cellar underneath.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John H. Kelly, at the suit Jacob Henrici and Jonathan Lenz Trustees.

ALSO, No. 13.

At the same time and place, all the right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to, that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Beaver Falls, Beaver county and State of Pennsylvania, being lot No. 975 in Economy plan in said borough and bounded on the north by 974, on the east by Thomas street, south by lot No. 976, and on the west by Thomas alley, being 43 feet wide on said Thomas street, and extending back 145 feet to said Thomas alley.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Thomas Hyde, at the suit of Jacob Henrici and Jonathan Lenz, Trustees, &c.

ALSO, No. 14.

At the same time and place, all the right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to, all that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Beaver Falls, Beaver county, Pa., being lot No. 538 in the Economy plan in said borough, and bounded on the north by lot No. 537, on the east by Lincoln alley, on the south by lot No. 539, and on the west by Johnston street; being 43 feet wide on Johnston street and extending back 120 feet to Lincoln alley, aforesaid; on which is erected a two story frame dwelling house 24 feet by 16 feet, six rooms, with a one story frame kitchen attached 16 feet by 12 1-2 feet, with three rooms and hall on first floor, and two rooms on 2d floor; with cellar underneath; oven, and other out-buildings on the premises; all enclosed.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Wm. H. Ackerman, at the suit of Jacob Henrici and Jonathan Lenz, Trustees, &c.

ALSO, No. 15.

At the same time and place, all the right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to, all that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Beaver Falls, Beaver county, Pa., being lot No. 652 in Economy plan of said borough, bounded north by lot No. 651, on the east by Johnson alley, on the south by lot No. 653, and west by Grant street; being forty-three feet wide on said Grant street, and extending back one hundred and forty five feet to Johnson alley aforesaid; and on which is erected a two story frame dwelling house 20½ feet by 20½ feet, with two rooms, hall and pantry on first floor, and four rooms and hall on second floor, with cellar underneath; a frame stable, bake oven and other out buildings on premises. Lot enclosed.

Also, Lot No. 98 in Patterson plan of lots in said borough, bounded north by lot No. 97, same plan; east by Oak alley, south by lot No. 99, same plan, and west by Lincoln street; being forty feet wide on said Lincoln street and extending back 113 feet to Oak alley, aforesaid, and on which is erected a two story frame dwelling house 16 1-16 by 21 1-16 feet, containing two rooms on first floor and three rooms on second floor; cellar underneath, lot enclosed on three sides.

Said two lots seized and taken in execution as the property of Wm. McCowan at the suit of Jacob Henrici and Jonathan Lenz, Trustees, &c.

ALSO, No. 16.

At the same time and place, all the right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to, all that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Beaver Falls, Beaver county, Pa., being lot No. 782 in the Economy plan of lots in said borough, bounded north by lot No. 781, east by Grant alley, south by lot No. 783 and west by Sherman street; being 43 feet wide on said Sherman street, and extending back 145 feet to Grant alley aforesaid; and on which is erected a two story frame dwelling house 16 1-4 feet by 22¼ feet, containing two rooms on first floor, and two rooms on second floor, with cellar underneath.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Isaiah W. Graham, at the suit of Jacob Henrici and Jonathan Lenz, Trustees, &c.

ALSO, No. 17.

At the same time and place, all the right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to, all that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Beaver Falls, county of Beaver and State of Pennsylvania, being lot No. 885 in the Economy plan of lots in said borough, bounded north by lot No. 884, east by Thomas street, being forty-two feet in width on said Thomas street, and extending back one hundred and forty-five feet to Sherman alley aforesaid; and on which is erected a frame dwelling house one and a half stories in height, 22 1-2 feet long by 18½ feet wide, containing four rooms, pantry, hall and attic with cellar underneath and all enclosed.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Ezra Jackson, at the suit of Jacob Henrici and Jonathan Lenz, Trustees, &c.

ALSO, No. 18.

At the same time and place, all the right, title, interest and claim of, defendant of, in and to, all that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the boro. of Beaver Falls, Beaver Co., Pa., being lot No. 640 in the Economy plan of Lots in said boro; bounded north by lot No. 639, east by Johnson alley, south by lot No. 641, & west by Grant st; being 43 feet wide on said Grant street and extending back 145 feet to Johnson alley aforesaid; on which is erected a two story frame dwelling house with kitchen attached, &c., containing four rooms, hall and pantry on 1st floor, and three rooms and hall on second floor, and cellar underneath.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of James Lockhart at the suit of Jacob Henrici and Jonathan Lenz, Trustees, &c.

ALSO, No. 19.

At the same time and place, all the right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to, all that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Beaver Falls, Beaver county, Pa., being lot No. 884 in the Economy plan of lots in said borough, bounded north by lot No. 883, east by Sherman's alley, south by lot No. 885, and west by Thomas street, being forty-three feet in width on said Thomas street and extending back 145 feet to Sherman alley aforesaid, and on which is erected a frame dwelling house one and a half stories high, containing [illegible] rooms and pantry, with cellar underneath.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Alexander McDonald at the suit of Jacob Henrici and Jonathan Lenz, Trustees, &c.

ALSO, No. 21.

At the same time and place, all the right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to, all that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Beaver Falls, Beaver county and State of Pennsylvania, being lot No. 1223 in the Economy plan of lots in said borough, bounded north by lot No. 1222, east by Cedar alley, south by lot No. 1224, and west by Beaver street, being 43 wide on said Beaver street and extending back therefrom 145 feet to Cedar alley aforesaid.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John M. Speicher, at the suit of Jacob Henrici and Jonathan Lenz, Trustees, &c.

ALSO, No. 22.

At the same time and place, all the right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to, all that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the borough of Beaver Falls, Beaver county, Penn'a., being lot No. 1204 in the Economy plan of lots in said borough, bounded on the north by lot No. 1203, on the east by Cedar street, on the south by lot No. 1205, and on the west by Cedar alley; being 42 feet wide on said Cedar st., and extending back 145 feet to Cedar alley, aforesaid; and on which is erected a two story frame dwelling house 18½ feet by 15¼ feet, containing one room on first floor, and one room on second floor; with kitchen attached one story high; also, pantry and portico; cellar underneath. Also, a frame carpenter shop, one story high on the rear end of the lot, about 24 feet long by 16 feet wide, lot under fence.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Arthur H. Evans, at the suit of Jacob Henrici and Jonathan Lenz, Trustees, &c.

ALSO, No. 23.

At the same time and place, all the right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to, the following property, to wit: Lot No. 75, in the Patterson plan of lots of Beaver Falls, Beaver Co., and State of Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by lot No. 76, on the east by Main street, on the south by lot No. 74, and on the west by lot No. 99; being 40 feet front by 110 feet back; on which is erected a two story brick dwelling 24 feet front by 20 feet deep, containing four rooms and one store room, lot under fence.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John M. Cook, at the suit of H. Childs & Co.

ALSO, No. 24.

At the same time and place, all the right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to, all those two pieces of land situate in the borough of Georgetown, county of Beaver and State of Pennsylvania, being lots Nos. 23 and 24 in the borough of Georgetown, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: On the north by First street, on the east by lot No. 27, on the south by Beaver alley, and on the west by spring alley; each of said lots being 60 feet in width by 120 feet in length; on which is erected a frame dwelling house and stable; all enclosed.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Aaron Moore, at the suit of William Sumner & Co.

ALSO, No. 25.

At the same time and place, all the right title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to, all those pieces of lots of ground situate in Rochester borough, Beaver county and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: One lot bounded north by lot owned by John Stiles, east by street or Pittsburgh road, south by other lot of F. A. Fortune, and west by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Rail Road Company, being twenty feet wide and one hundred and sixty feet long, more or less, on which there is erected a brick store room [illegible].

The other lot being bounded by the above described lot on the north, on the east by a street or Pittsburgh road, on the south by lot of Erie Canal Company or State lot, and west by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Rail Way Company, it being twenty feet wide and one hundred and sixty feet long, on which there is erected a frame dwelling house, being the same lot of ground, which the said Daniel S. Macrum with his wife, by deed bearing date herewith, conveyed to Caroline C. Hayes, one of the present mortgagees.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of J. C. Hayes and Caroline C. Hayes, at the suit of Daniel S. McCrum, for use of Morganstern & Co.

ALSO, No. 26.

At the same time and place, all the right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to, all that certain parcel or lot of ground situate in the village of Industry, in the township of Industry, county of Beaver, and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a post, on the public road leading from Beaver to Smith's Ferry; thence by lands of Clark Heselton, northwardly ninety feet, more or less, to a post; thence by same westwardly fifty three feet, more or less, to alley; thence by said alley southwardly fifty five feet, more or less, to lot of J. Ross; thence by said lot eastwardly twenty feet, more or less, to a post; thence by the same lot thirty-five feet, more or less, to the public road aforesaid; thence by said road thirty three feet, more or less, to the place of beginning; excepting out of the same, a small piece of ground conveyed by J. Robert Esch, and wife, to Mary Ann Hook, by deed dated March 4, 1869; on which is erected a good two story frame dwelling house, and other out buildings; cellar underneath; all inclosed.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of J. Robert Esch, at the suit of Samuel B. Wilson, Executor, of the last will and testament of John Shiveley deceased.

ALSO, No. 27.

At the same time and place, all the estate, right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Brighton, county of Beaver and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a post: thence by lands of Kuel Wray and George Elliott, north 87 degrees west, 124 perches to a run; thence down the same by its meanderings and land of John Small, north 23½ degrees east, 33 5-10 perches to a beech, north 15½ degrees west, 18 5-10 perches, north 12 degrees east, 24 perches to a red oak, north 8 degrees east, 13 2-10 perches to a walnut, north 4 degrees west, 30 perches to a cucumber, north 8 degrees east, 14 5-10 perches to a post, south 88 degrees east, 67 3-10 perches to a post, by Jesse Williams; thence by land formerly of Mrs. Dickey, north 31¾ degrees east, 11 perches to a post, south 59 degrees east, 156 3-10 perches to a post; thence by lands of Michael Morgan and Kuel Wray, south 81 degrees west, 61 3-10 perches to a post; thence by land of Kuel Wray, north 80¾ degrees west, 53 perches to a post, north 1 degree west, 22 8-10 perches to the place of beginning; containing 107 acres of land, more or less. The same being underlaid with a 3 feet vein of valuable coal which is opened and supplied with all the fixtures necessary for the delivery of coal, and also with a vein of first class mineral paint opened and in working order; fifty acres of the land being cleared, and the residue woodland, and all enclosed. There are on the premises an excellent orchard containing at least one hundred trees in good bearing condition; a one and a half story frame dwelling house having four rooms; kitchen and cellar, a good bank barn 40 by 60 feet, corn-crib, hog-pen, bake oven; a good well of water at the door of the dwelling, and a cistern at the barn, &c., &c. The premises are within a mile of Beaver and half mile of Fallston.

Also, all that certain piece or lot of land situate in the borough of Beaver, county of Beaver, and state of Pennsylvania, being lot numbered 84 in the general plan of lots of aforesaid borough; bounded on the north by Third street; east by lot No. 83; south by corporation alley; and west by lot No. 85, having a front of 120 feet on Third street and extending back therefrom 200 feet to corporation alley; whereon are erected a good two story brick dwelling house, wash-house, stable &c. The lot contains fruit trees of various kinds. This is one of the most desirable private residences in Beaver.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John R. Stentz, at the suit of Joseph Anderson, for the use of G. C. Frantz & Bro.

ALSO, No. 28.

At the same time and place, all the right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to, the following piece or parcel of land situate in the borough of Beaver Falls, Beaver county, Pa., bounded on the north by Mulberry street; on the west by Main street; and south by lot No. 123, on which is erected a two story frame dwelling house, with 6 rooms and kitchen, cellar underneath, well at the door. Also a frame office about 10 by 12 feet.

Also, a piece or parcel of land situate in Beaver Falls, Beaver County, Pa., and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the Big Beaver River, and running thence by land of J. Braden; north eighty-two degrees west, thirty-two perches; thence by lands of the devisees of Dr. Samuel Adams, dec'd., south 5½ degrees west 18 perches; thence by lands of Jam's Patterson, north 88 degrees east, 156 per's to Big Beaver river; thence up the same, north 25 degrees west 30 perches; north 10 degrees west 28 perches to the place of beginning, containing ninety acres more or less, excepting the lot known as the Adams' Flouring mill lot, and the old Paper mill lot, being Nos. 35 and 38, on which is erected a stone house.

Also, a lot situated in Beaver Falls, Beaver Co., Pa., bounded on the north, south, east and west by lands of Jacob Henrici and Jonathan Lenz, trustees, being 100 feet by 100 feet, more or less, and known as the old Paper mill lot.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Archibald Robertson, at the suit of Murphy & Tiernan.

ALSO, No. 29.

At the same time and place, all the right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to, lot numbered 238 in Patterson's plan of the borough of Beaver Falls, Beaver county, Pa., bounded on the north by lot No. 239 (same plan) about 115 feet, on the east by Front alley about 80 feet, on the south by Locust street about 105 feet, and on the west by Second street and Tank street; on which there is erected a three story brick hotel, with store-rooms on first floor, finished basement; and 80 feet is front on Tank street, 38 feet in front on Second street and eighty feet in length on Locust street, extending from Second street at the north-west corner, seventy feet to a bar parallel with Locust street, to a corner; also, a frame dwelling house two stories high, with cellar underneath.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Daniel Frazier, at the suit of J. S. Britain, for use of [illegible].

JOHN GREBING, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Beaver, Oct. 20, 1870.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF CHARLES LUKENS, deceased.—Letters of Administration upon the estate of Charles Lukens, late of the borough of Rochester, county of Beaver, Pa., deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to

THOMAS O. WADDLE, Adm'r.

New Brighton, Pa. [illegible]

To all whom it may concern—Mr. A. Bell & Son are entitled to settle all the lumber bills of Charles Lukens, since May, 1869, up to Sept. 27th, 1870. oct19;3t

### Hardware, &c.

FALLSTON
Foundry & Repair Shop.

Having been Engaged in the Foundry Business for more than Twenty Years, and having accumulated a variety of useful patterns, besides constructing models and being well prepared for improvements on [illegible]

COOKING STOVES.

and after having thoroughly tested these improvements, I feel warranted in offering them to the public.

PLOWS,

The GREAT WESTERN has no Superior for this Locality.

STOVES.

Stoves of Different Styles for Heating and Cooking.

The Great Republic Cooking Stove

Has the best Record of any Stove ever offered in the market.

IT TAKES LESS FUEL,
LESS ROOM TO DO MORE WORK,
BEST BAKER,
MOST DURABLE
ALTOGETHER;
THE BEST STOVE IN USE.

In connection with the Stove I have got up a Patent

EXTENSION TOP,

which occupies little room; no additional fuel, and is not liable to wear out, dispenses with all pipe, can be put on or taken off at any time, and made to suit all stoves of any size or pattern.

Five Hundred Persons

Who have purchased and used the

GREAT REPUBLIC COOKING STOVE,

Most of whose names have been published in the Argus, are confidently referred to, to bear witness of its superior merits as a cooking stove.

Having three first class engines on hand, of about fifteen horse power capacity, they are offered to the public at reasonable rates.

JOHN [illegible]

HENRY LAPP,
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
FURNITURE,
LOOKING-GLASS & PICTURE FRAMES,
OF ALL SIZES, FURNISHED TO ORDER.
Brighton st., above Plow Factory,
ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

The largest stock in Beaver county constantly on hand, and selling at the very lowest prices. Coffins and Hearse provided at the shortest notice. Having a large stock of all kinds of furniture on hand, and wishing to make room for fall and winter goods, I have reduced my prices accordingly.
aug31;tf

BEAVER
DRUG STORE.
HUGO ANDRIESSEN,
*Druggist & Apothecary,*
BEAVER, PENN.

Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines.
AND ALL THE OFFICINAL
Pharmaceutical Preparations,
ALWAYS ON HAND.
*Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, &c.*
At the Lowest Cash Prices.

*Agents for Fahnestock, Haslett & Schwartz's*
Strictly Pure White Lead
*At Manufacturers' Prices.*

Agents for the Chemical Paints; one hundred different shades, all ready for use.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and scientifically compounded at any time day or night. [illegible]

LOOK HERE.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.—The undersigned has been leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received a new stock of goods of the latest styles for Spring and Summer wear, which he offers at very moderate rates.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Clothing made to order on the shortest notice. Thankful to the public for past favors, I hope by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

DANIEL MILLER, Pa.
BRIDGE ST., BRIDGEWATER.
mar 24;tf

MOORE'S DRUG STORE,
IN BEAVER.
May be found the best assortment of
DRUGS,
Medicines,
CHEMICALS,
PURE
LIQUORS, WINES
And Brandies,
Paints, Oils,
AND
DYE STUFFS:
TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS
BRUSHES,
PATENT MEDICINES

[illegible] all of the best quality, and sold cheaper than can be bought at any other store in the county.

Dupont's Female Pills 75 cents per box; Cheeseman's Pi. Clark's, &c.

The Largest Stock of LAMPS & LAMP TRIMMINGS, LANTERNS, STATIONERY, WINDOW GLASS & PUTTY, Ever offered in this county at Moore's Drug Store, and sold cheaper than can be bought anywhere else.

Let those who doubt this call and see, and they will doubt no more.
J. MOORE.

BAKERY
AND
CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT.

The undersigned having bought out the Bakery and Confectionery establishment of J. C. Hays, near the Post-office, in Rochester, Pa., would respectfully inform the public that he will Keep the best quality of Oysters which he serves in every style; also will supply those in want of them at reasonable prices. Those in want of them should give him an early call.

His Confectionery department is well stocked; and parties, weddings, &c., will be supplied with everything desired on short notice and in the best of style.

Families furnished with fresh bread as often as desired.
GEORGE FREDERICK.
may11;tf

Blank Summon's for sale at the Argus office.

### Medicinal.

ADDRESS
TO THE
Nervous and Debilitated,
WHOSE SUFFERINGS HAVE BEEN PROTRACTED FROM HIDDEN CAUSES, AND WHOSE CASES REQUIRE
*PROMPT TREATMENT,*
*To Render Existence desirable.*

If you are suffering, or have suffered from involuntary discharges, what effect is produced on your general health? Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver or urinary organs, or your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes thick, milky or flocky, or is it ropy on settling? Or does a thick scum rise to the top? Or is there a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver-complaint?

Now, reader, self-abuse, venereal diseases badly cured, and sexual excesses, are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that these bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they don't become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your downcast looks or any other meanness about them. I do not mean those who keep the organs inflated by running to excess. These will not only ruin their constitutions, but also those they do business with or for.

How many men, from badly cured diseases, from the effects of self-abuse and excesses, have brought about that state of weakness in those organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide, and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to—and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one.

DISEASES OF THESE ORGANS REQUIRE THE USE OF A DIURETIC.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT
BUCHU

Is the great diuretic, and is a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility,

And all diseases of the Urinary Organs whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness and that of posterity depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, Established upward of 19 years prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,
DRUGGIST,
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